Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME [illegible.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1820. [NUMBER 1547.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19th Jan. 1820.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Public are hereby informed that no further Subscriptions to the Six per Cent. Loan opened in the Month of October last, will be received at the General Treasury, and the Treasuries subordinate to this Presidency, and the Officers of Government who were authorized to receive Subscriptions to the Loan in question are hereby prohibited from granting any further acknowledgements for Subscriptions, made after the receipt of the present Notification by such Officers respectively.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

Wanted,

FOR the use of the Ship SARAH, 20,000 Rupees for which Bills will be granted by Captain NORTON, on Messrs. Rickards, Mackintosh, Law and Co. payable Six months after sight. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity of remitting to England, are requested to notify the same to Capt. NORTON, at Mr. MILBURN's office, Apollo-Street. No tender will be received for a less sum than £200 Sterling.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE

SALE,

AN elegant BAROUCHETTE, with an excellent pair of Horses, with Harness and spare Wheels.

For particulars apply to HORMAJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, at POPE, HAMILTON, & Co's. Office.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC

Auction,

On Monday next the 31st Inst.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, AT

Hormujee Bomanjee's

SCREWS,

FIFTY CASKS OF SUPERIOR

COLOMBO ARRACK.

WHICH will be put up in lots of one, two, or more casks, as may be required, to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction.

AT HIS ROOMS

On Wednesday the 2nd of February next.

BY order of the Adminstrator—A variety of Household Furniture, Plate Plated-Ware Glass-Ware, Books, amongst which are Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannicæ, &c. &c.

The Property of the late Col. MIGNAN.

ALSO,

A Carriage and Horses with Harness, Bullocks, Bullock Hackery. &c. of which further particulars will be published.

Apollo-House, Jan. 26.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC

Auction,

This Day.

SEVERAL articles of Furniture, 20 Boxes of Raisins, Europe Mustard, Tin Tea Kettles, Iron Tea Kettles, Lanterns in nests, and Medicine Chests, for Ships use, Glass Ware, Hodgson's Beer, Liquors.

LIKEWISE,

Several Casks of Salt Provisions; at 12 o'clock will be put upa Buggy Horse and two Saddle Horses.

Apollo-House, Jan. 26.

NOTICE.

For Sale,

A FEW TIERCES OF

Bengal Cured

Beef & Pork.

Apply to POPE, HAMILTON, and Co. at their Office,

Bombay, Jan. 26.

A CARD.

Messrs. BAXTER & Co.

BEG leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that during the time of Building their New Shop, &c. they have opened for their accommodation, the Private Entrance from Rampart Row into their Premises.

Bombay, Jan. 26

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE READY

For Delivery

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D JANUARY 1820.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publised the following extract from the Honorable Court's despatch dated the 30th June last with enclosure.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 30th of June 1819.

PARA. 2d By our Military letter of the 11th Dec. 1773 to Bengal, officers are restricted from drawing Pay until they shall arrive at the Presidency to which they stand appointed. As cases may occur in which officers returning to their duty may more readily reach their Regiments by proceeding by a different route, than to the Presidency to which they are attached we direct that in future, officers be entitled to draw pay either on their arrival at the Presidency, or joining the Regiment to which they belong.

3d. We observe from the proceedings of the Bengal Government on the 5th August 1784 and 6 Dec. 1804 that "officers when employed at Residents "at Foreign Courts are only permitted to draw from "the Military Department, the Pay or subsistence of "their Regimental Rank, and a share of, off reckonings when entitled to that allowance."

4th. We desire that this Regulation may be made applicable to the allowances of all officers employed in any Civil capacity whatever, when withdrawn from the performance of military Duties.

5th. We have permitted Brevet Captain and Lieut. Robert Campbell, and Lieut. John Cooke, severally, to return to their duty on your Establishment.

6th. We have permitted Captain C McCausland Leckey, and Assistant Surgeon Wm. Weir of your Establishment severally, to remain in England till the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1819 | 20.

7th. We have permitted the undermentioned Persons severally to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succed as assistant Surgeons on your Establishment, their Rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. William Gray,
Mr. Robert Green.

9th. Having had occasion to transmit to Bengal several orders that are equally applicable to your Presidepcy we send a Copy of them herewith, a No. in the Packet and direct that they be stiictly attended to ar your Presidency also: Viz!.

32d. to 37 of Military letter to Bengal dated 30th March 1819.

" 46 to 48 Do. . . . . do.
" 62 to 74 Do. . . . . do.

In reply to the military letter from Bombay date 24 Oct. 1818 Paras. 145 to 149 on the memorial from Lt. J. W. Aitcheson 3d N. I. praying to be relieved from supercession by Brevet Captains of Junior standing.

10th. We perceive that our Regulations respecting the Rank of our cadets as well as our Lists of Rank have been at times much misunderstood, and this must have arisen from your not having had reference to the principle which we adopted for ranking only the cadets but our assistant Surgeons and volonteers in the Bombay marine in the years 1801, and of which you were apprized in the 10th Para. of our Military letter of the 25th Aug. 1801.

11. By these Orders we established a principle for ranking our cadets which tended to encourage their early arrival in India; namely, accordingly to their actual departure from Europe: and since the date of our before mentioned letter, you must have observed that we have transmitted you from time to time lists of rank in cla s s, according with the number of the fleet dispatched during the season; thus the cadets embarking in the first fleet of Ships; composed the first class of the season; and those embarked on the second fleet formed the second class; and so on throughout the season.

12. The date of lists therefore, forming the several classes, naturally determined their rank agreeably to the Regulations laid down in 1801; namely according to the actual departure from Europe; and no deviation there from should have been allowed; the circumstances of cadets of a season being placed in a junior class, arose from their not embarking sooner, and therefore it was, that their names appeared at the head of the lists in the fleet in which they actually took their passage; by which arrangement they owe the preference of rank which we thought proper to grant them.

13. From these observations you will perceive that Lieutenant Aicheson's case calls for immediate redress; for by referring to our first class of cadets of 1804, you will find it is dated the 25th January 1805, the second class in which Mr. Aitcheson's name is inserted is dated the 19th April 1805, and the third class in which are the names of Messrs. McIntire Melville, and Adams who have superceded Mr. Aitcheson is not dated until the 8th July, 1805, the dates of these lists being the day from which we had determined their rank should commence; and it never was our intention since the promulgation of our orders of 1801, that any preference of rank should have been given them beyond the lists in which their names actually appeared, either on account of priority of season, or of their having held His Majesty's Commission, and if this simple principle is adhered to, you may by referrence to our lists, easily adjust every claim of rank, and it will also serve as a correct standard for determining the period from whence the Brevet rank should commence.

14. We therefore direct that you cancel all Brevet Commissions which are not conformable to this principle, and by so doing you will restore Lieutenant J. W. Aitcheson to his former standing in our Army. The cadets in the first class of 1804, are not entitled to Brevet rank until the 25th January 1820, the date of the first list of rank being 25th January 1805.

15. So likewise, the cadets in the 2d class of 1804 are not entitled to Brevet rank until 19th April 1820 nor those in the 3d class until the 8th July 1820, and so on for every succeeding class: taking the date of the list in which their names are inserted, as the period from which their claims to Brevet rank is to be reckoned.

16. It having been discovered that several men discharged at their own request, from our European corps in India, have upon their arrival in this country, offerred themselves as recruits for the service; We have judged it expedient to give instructions, to our recruiting officers, not to enlist any men of this description; and we have come to this resolution, with a view of encouraging the numerous applicatiens for discharges which an expectation of being readmitted into the service is calculated to produce; and which, also entail a very heavy expence upon the company, in the payment of the passages, and other incidental charges of those men.

17. You will therefore cause this resolution to be notified to all such non-commissioned officers and private soldiers as may apply for their discharges after having served the contracted time, in order to guard them against a misconception of their being eligable for the service on their return to this country.

Extract of the Honorable Court's Military Letter to Bengal dated 30th March 1819 *referred to in the 9th Para. of the Honorable Court's letter to this Government dated the 30th June* 1819.

Paras. 110 at 22 Stating that Government having had recently under consideration the Rates of compensation which are allowed to officers for the loss of Baggage &c. while on duty, are of opinion that those Rates (being the same as obtain in His Majesty's Army) are insufficient for Indian service, and communicating a Revised scale of Rates, with other Particulars prepared by the Military Board, with the view of enabling the Court to make such revision in the present Regulations as the case may appear to merit.

32d. Having fully considered the circumstances and arguments detailed in these Paras. We have resolved to accede to your recommendation in favor of a revision of the Rates of Compensation to officers who may lose their Baggage and Camp Equipage while on actual Service.

33. We accordingly direct that the following Rates be allowed to officers on your Establishment who may lose the whole of their Baggage and Camp Equipage when on Duty in the Field or when proceeding by sea under the orders of Government.

Engineers, Artillery, and European, and N. I.

Subaltern, Personal Baggage, Sicca Rupees . .		910
Camp Equipage and Carriage		540
	Total	1,450
Captain Baggage	„ . .	1,214
Camp Equipage and Carriage	„	816
	Total	2,020
Major, Baggage	„ . . .	1517
Camp Eqmipage and Carriage	„ . . .	1296
	Total	2813
Lieut. Colonel, Baggage . . .	„ . . .	1517
Camp Equipage and Carriage	„ . . .	1620
	Total	3137
Colonel, Baggage	„ . .	1820
Camp Equipage and Carriage	„ . .	2160
	Total	3980

Horse Artillery & Cavalry, European and N.

Subaltern, Baggage	Rupees . .	1062
Camp Equipage	„ . .	580
	Total	1602
Captain, Baggage	„ . .	1470
Camp Equipage	„ . .	810
	Total	2280
Major, Baggage	„ . .	1820
Camp Equipage	„ .	1296
	Total	3116
Lieut. Colonel Baggage . . .	„ . .	1820
Camp Equipage	„ . .	1620
	Total	3440
Colonel, Baggage	„ . .	2157
Camp Equipage	„ . .	2160
	Total	4317

34. The Baggage and camp Equipage of all Regimental staff officers to be valued as those of subaltern officers.

35. In no case is compensation to be granted without a declaration upon oath from the officer concerned, that he has sustained the loss for which he claims to be reimbursed, accompanied by a certificate from his Commanding officer that at the time the loss was sustained such officer was employed on public duty, and that, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the loss did not arise from any fault or neglect of the officer applying for compensation.

36. We also authorize you to make such further allowance to officers of the Artillery, or Engineers, who may lose professional Instruments while on duty in the field or while proceeding by sea under the Orders of Government, as the particular circumstances of each case may appear to require.

37. These Regulations are to have effect from the date of their publication in General Orders.

46. In the 160 Paragraph we [illegible] it stated that there is no precedent under yo[illegible]ment for allowing Officers on the Pension E[illegible]t furlough to Europe like other Officers.

47. It was never our intention that Officers who from ill health, or other causes have been with drawn from the effective strength of the Army and placed on the Invalid, or Pension Establishments should be restrained from coming to England on furlough.

48, We therefore desire that you will notify, in General Orders, that Officers on the Invalid, or Pension Establishment, will be considered to be entitled to Furlough, in the same manner, and subject to the same Rules and Regulations as Effective Officers.

10th January, 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to modify that part of the General order of 20th June 1818 which reestablished the rates of pay for the additional watermen required by a corps in the field and to direct that (15) fifteen Rupees per month be allowed for each of the Extra Packaulies with his Bullocks, Bags &c. &c. attached to a Corps whilst employed on field Service, and that no expense beyond that of the established proportion of watermen shall be incurred.

It having been found adviseable that provision should be made for the employment of persons in the Rank of Conductor in the Department of Military Auditor General the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the same accordingly, and to appoint Mr. James Dunn the present Head Clerk in that Office to the Rank of Conductor from the 1st Instant.

12th January, 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant I. Mauder to the situation of Adjutant to the Battalion of Invalids vice Nixon resigned, date of appointment 4th December 1819.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on Sick Certificate to cornet I. Myine of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

15th January, 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Hugh Murray a Private in His Majesty's 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons on obtaining his discharge to remain in India and proceed to Madras, on furnishing the required security, and subject to the approbation of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of Compensation in lieu of leather Pumgloors at the Invoice price for the period commencing with the year 1816, and ending with 1817, to such men of the Horse Artillery as may be borne on their returns on the 31th of December 1817, and entitled to receive it.

17th January, 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Robert Campbell of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry to the situation of Barrack Master in the Southern Division of Guzerat vice Preston appointed Paymaster in Kandeish.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the permission granted by the Commissioner in the Deccan to Captain Macintosh commanding the Sebundies in Gungterry to proceed to Bombay.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. SIMSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MR. FREDERICK BOUCHIER to be assistant to the Collector of Customs and town duties at the presidency.

CALCUTTA,
GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 24th December, 1819.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of enjoining that Officers in Command of His Majesty's Corps in India, on every practicable occasion, avail themselves of the present favourable season for Exercise and Drill.

As it is an object of importance to have a perfect sufficiency of Officers present with their Corps on such occasions, Officers Commanding Regiments will regulate their transmission of applications for leave of absence accordingly.

Commanding Officers are further enjoined to encourage by every means in their power according to circumstances and situation, all sorts of useful occupations, manly exercise, and diversions amongst their men, and with the same care to repress every species of slothful idleness, and tendency to intemperance.

The Commander in Chief finds it necessary to explain for the information of the Officers of His Majesty's Army in India, that when thro'ill health they find it necessary, or convenient to retire from the service, and to dispose of their Commission, (as the case may be) they must take care to have the necessary Papers transmitted to Head-Quarters, for the purpose of having their resignations accepted before their state of infirmity be such as to bring their applications within the description of death bed documents. The latter are in every way so injurious to a Corps, that His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Forces has most pointedly forbidden their being accepted in any case.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS McMAHON, Cpl. A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS CALCUTTA 29th DECEMBER 1819.

General Orders By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM 24th DECEMBER 1819.

In obedience to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that the period from which Fifteen | 15 | years service, entitling a subaltern Officer to the Brevet Rank of Captain shall in Future be considered to have Commenced, will be calculated, from the Year in which the Cadets may have left England; Consequently, no Brevet will be issued on the 1st. Proximo.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 19th Lieut. Col. Corselis, 1st or Grenadier Regt. from Baroda.

Do. 20th Lieut. and Adjutant Meriton, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.

Do. Captain J. Walker, Madras Establishment from Persian Gulph.

Do. 21 Super. Surgeon J. Milne, from Baroda.

Do. 24th Captain T. L. Groundwater, Artillery, from Mahwan.

Do. Captain Michie, 1st Batt. Pioneer from Cannanore.

Do. Major J. Hall, 2 | 15 M. N. I. from Sea.

Do. Captain C. Newman, 2d Batt. 23d Regt. M. N. I. from Cannanore.

Do. [illegible] J. Welsh, Deputy J Advocate, from M[illegible]

[illegible] Lieut. E. T. Hibgame, 2d | 15th M. N[illegible]

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 19th Captain T. Morgan 1 | 4 Regt to Anjar.

Do. 20th Captain F. Roome 1 | 10 Regt. to Poonah.

Do. Lieut. Clunes, 2d | 6 to Do.

Do. Lieut. G. Fenwick, 2 | 1 to Serroor.

Do. Lieut. Nixon, 1 | 10 to Poonah.

Do. 21 Super. Wm. Fleetwood, to Deckan.

Do. Captain Robert Forster, Artillery do.

Do. Captain E. W. Gibson, do. to Serroor.

Do. Lieut. Col. Imlach Commanding S. D. G. to Surat.

Do. Lieut. J. Morris, Adjutant A. to Poona.

Do. Lieut. K. Blood, 2 | 6 Regt. to Baroda,

Do. 25th Assistant Surgeon J. G. Moyle, H. Artillery, to Serroor.

Do. B. Major J. W. Aitchison, to Guzerat.

Do. Lieut. & Adgt. Alexander Leighton, 2d | 11th Regt. to Satarah.

Aurungabad, 21st Jan. 1820.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I should be happy to be informed, through the medium of your valuable Paper, of the amount that was collected for the relief of the "Inhabitants of Anjar who suffered by the late Earthquake in Kutch," and also to hear under what arrangement the sum realized has been appropriated to the intended purpose.

I am Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
"A. SUBSCRIBER."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As we have many friends who are interested in the late arrangements of Brevet rank we have much pleasure in extracting the order issued by the most noble the Governor General in Council under date 24th December 1819, which gives effect to the Courts orders from the 1st January 1820.

The favor signed J. A. C. K. came to hand, but as we do not agree with the writer, and the subject being unfit for public discussion, we decline publishing it.

The lines signed S. having being recovered will be delivered if called for, or will be sent to any address pointed out.

The Lines of York, shall appear, in due time.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1820.

Our accounts by the way of Bengal brought down our English news to the 24th of July, but by the arrival of a ship at Colombo, who left England about the middle of August we have been put in possession of a few paragraphs of a later date by which we find that the meeting at Smithfield of which we augurred nothing good has ended as we prognosticated in some bloodshed at Manchester and in the commitment of Mr. Hunt and some of his associates to the Tower, where we leave them, to turn to more pleasing subjects. In the markets there is an evident improvement; Stocks are at 71, and an extensive promotion has taken place both in the Army and Navy; several private letters that we have seen speak of the improving state of our commerce and agriculture; and add that we are as quiet and happy as possible. A letter from the west of England says we have not an idle hand in the Parish; the system of giving the poor employment is acted upon, throughout the county, and we already find a dimunition of the poor rates and a more orderly conduct through out.

By the arrival of the Pascoa, Transport from Ras el Khyma, the 4th January, we find our force in that quarter in successful progress, Rumps, and a Fort called Zeila about 12 miles to the N. E. have fallen; and the chief of Shagur, has agreed to give up his fortifications unconditionally to us. A letter from a friend says we are now busy in repairing the defences of Ras el Khyma; one of the Honorable Company's Cruizers, is to be stationed in the Creek as a guard ship, and the place we are led to suppose will be garrisoned by about 1200 men there will be but little more fighting as most of them have sent in propposals with a view to our protection, for driven out of their fortresses on the margin of the sea, they meet in the interior nothing but hostile tribes; the property, secured has been inconsiderable and the lookers after prize money will be much disappointed,

Lieutenant Matheson of the 65th and two privates were killed in the attack of Zeila and some natives were wounded, the siege lasted for five days and had it not been for the Liverpool's 24 pounders, the place might still have remained in the possession of the Joasmees.

Among the prisoners found at Ras el Khyma, were two youths part of the Crew of the Mary, of Madras whose capture by the Joasmees we have often adverted to, without however having any light thrown on the subject by the Madras Editors. We here insert some answers to questions proposed to them on board one of the ships of the Squadron.

Deposition of two young men, natives of Coringee and part of the crew of the Mary Schooner, taken about two years since by the Joasmees.

On the capture of the Vessel a Subadar and a Conductor the Captain and three of the crew were put to death, and a few spared who became Musselmen, of whom one has since died. These men were permitted to return from the interior owing to the scarcity of Provisions, and on their way were plundered of their Clothes by the Muscat Troops and told that the English would provide them with others.

Question 1st.—How many fighting men were there in the Town of Ras el kyma.

Answer.—About two thousand in Arms counted by the Shaik who was constantly on horseback encouraging his men and ready to make a quick retreat if necessary; which he did carrying with him his little Son.

Question 2nd.—How many were there killed and wounded.

Answer.—One Chief, brother to the Shaik Abram Bin Haman, 150 Men and 20 Women killed and upwards of 200 wounded, principaly by the Shot, from the Frigate and Cruizers in the Roads; by the bursting of one of their own Guns, there was one Man killed and three wounded; on the night of the Sally the Shaik went out followed by a Chosen band determined to kill every Man in the Batteries, and in the attempt had five Men killed and about 20 wounded; a number of Men are daily dying of their wounds, there is a Chief (Mahomed Salem) mortally wound.

Question 3rd.—What distance are the Joasmees, from Ras el kyma.

Answer.—About three miles, with not more than a Months provisions, which is served out one day for three.

Question 4th.—Are there any Persons appointed to watch the movements of the British Troops at Ras el kyma.

Answer.—One half alternately keep watch, they have good Glasses and are constantly on the lookout; a letter has been sent, by the Chief who has given himself up to invite the Runaways to throw themselves on the mercy of the English, but Hussan Bin ali their principal Chief, dissuades them from it and tells them it is but a plea of the English to get them into their power when every man will be put to death, and that situated as they are the English cannot attack them; they have a regular Fort with some Artillery and match locks with a number of men independent of those who retired from Ras el kyma.

Question 5th.—Where did the Women remain during the siege.

Answer.—Under the Stockades which were erected for that purpose, having been driven out of the Houses by the Guns from the Frigate and Cruizers.

Question 6th.—Did any of the Shells burst.

Answer.—Several which did great execution, they picked up all the pieces and threw them into the water.

Question 7th.—Are there any Vessels belonging to Ras el kyma at sea.

Answer.—The Arabs say there are two Battelas out, which were coming in but finding the place besieged made their escape.

Question 8th.—What is the chief dependence of the people of Ras el kyma for suplies.

Answer.—They get all their Powder and the principal part of their supplies from Lynga, the Rice is purchased at Muscat by the people of Lynga and sells generally at Ras el-kyma for five Dollars a Bag or two Dollars per Moora.

Plunder is made a general Stock and distributed by the Chief but in what proportion the deponents cannot say, water is generally very scarce and sells at the rate of three pice for a measure containing not more than two Gallons. There is a quantity of Fish caught on the Bank upon which, and Dates they live.

There were a few Horses, Camels, Cows, Sheep and Goats, the greatest part of which they took with them, they are in general lean as the sandy plain produces little or no vegetation, except a few Date and Cocoa nut trees.

The Shaik of Rumps is an old man but looks intelligent and is said to be the man who advises upon all occasions the movements of the different tribes of Pirates on the coast, and when he was told that it was the wish of the Company to put a stop to their Piracy and make them an honest people, by encouraging them to trade, seemed to regret much that those intentions were not made known, as they would have been most readily embraced; Rumps is the key to Ras el kyma and by its strenght is defended from a strong Banditti infesting the mountains as also the Bedouin Arabs who are their enemies.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Saturday last, the Court was occupied with the trial of one of the indictments found at a former sessions against Bappoo Sheriff Ally, late interpreter in the office of the junior magistrate of police, for extortion in demanding and receiving the sum of 10 rupees from one Permanund Madowjee, under pretence of preventing his mother in law being sent away from Bombay pursuant to an order of the petty sessions. The fact of the money being paid was distinctly sworn to by the prosecutor, and his evidence was supported by a witness who lent him the money at the time.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. Erskine was called, who gave him a most excellent character, other high written testimonials of good conduct were given in, and two witnesses were called who contradicted the prosecutor as to one part of his evidence. The counsel for the defendant contended that these prosecutions had been set on foot against the present defendant from a spirit of revenge in certain parties, and not from any public sense of justice, and that they were now supported by suborned and perjured witnesses.

The jury after retiring a few minutes found the defendant guilty, and he was committed to the marshal.

There are other indictments against him for similar misdemeanors, which stand over for the present at the instance of the prisoner's counsel.

Friday, Saturday and Monday were occupied with the trial of Abdul Cadir bin Fazloodeen Shaik Bicon for perjury, on which charge he was found Guilty.

We understand that a gentleman who possesses much mechanical skill, intends to launch a simple but curiously constructed life boat about the middle of next week.

Its burden will be about 3 cwt. and is so constructed that it can row and sail and cannot sink in any sea.

BOMBAY RACES.
THIRD DAY.

On TUESDAY, the 11th January 1820.

The Forbes Stakes of 100 Guineas from the fund & ten Gold Mohurs each Subscriber; for all Arab Horses carrying 9 Stone. (English Horses carrying 7 lbs. extra) one three Miles Heat.

Mr. Crawford's,	G.	A.	H. Hotspur,	1.
Lieut. Morris's,	G.	A.	H, Carrie Thora,	2.
Mr. Andrew's,	G.	A.	A. Old Pickle,	3.
Mr. Warden's,	G.	A.	H. Dapooree,	dist.

Dapooree the favorite, sulked from the very post, and throughout the Race shewed a determination to bolt which he effected once, but his Jockey brought him on the course again tho' not in time to save his distance, Hotspur carried off the Plate easily.

A Gold Cup given by the Ladies of Bombay valued 100 Guineas for all Arab Horses, Weight for age and inches, Heats two Miles.

			st. lb.	
Capt. Pierce,s	G.	A. H. Guzerat,	9. 3½	1. 1.
Mr. Warden's	B.	A. H. Orator.	9. 5½	2. 3.
Mr. Andrew's,	Ch.	A. H. Mountaineer	8 10½	3. 2.

This Cup, the possession of which was most ardently sought after by all, as it may naturally be supposed, was won with easy by Guzerat in two Heats. The known powers of this Horse deterring others from entering as his competitor.

FOURTH DAY.

On FRIDAY, the 14th January 1820.

The Malet stakes of 100 Guineas from the fund and ten gold mohurs each Subscriber, for Arab Horses, one Mile and a half Heats, carry 9 Stone 7 lbs.

Major McLeod's,	B.	A. H.	Pickle,	3. 1. 1.
Mr. Andrew's,	B.	A. H.	Traveller,	1. 3. 3.
Mr. Crawford's.	G.	A. H.	Hotspur,	2. 2. 2.

During the first heat Traveller and Hotspur kept along side throughout, Pickle evidently declining the contest. It was impossible to tell from the booth who was the leading Horse on passing the post, but the judge determined in favour of Traveller, who won by half a neck.

2d Heat.—Pickle as was expected now took the lead, Hotspur like an honest horse pushing him as far as he was able throughout the heat but to no effect. Traveller kept in the rear. The third heat was much the same as the preceeding and with the same order of coming in.

The Bachelor's Purse of rupees 500 and five gold mohurs each for all Horses carrying 8 Stone 7 lbs. (English Horses carrying 7 lbs. extra) heat two miles.

Mr. Andrew's,	C.	A. H.	Mountaineer	1. 1.
Mr. Warden's,	B.	A. H.	Commissioner	2. 2.
Lieut. Morris's,	C.	A. H.	Sylvester	3 3.
Major McLeod's	B.	A. H.	Donald,	4. dr.

Both heats were won easily by Mountaineer without affording much amusement, tho' Commissioner made a very good attempt against him, but was not in condition to do himself justice.

FIFTH DAY.

On TUESDAY, the 18th January 1820.

The Bombay Gold Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to its terms, and in the Possession of Mr. Warden.

Mr. Warden's,	B.	A. H.	Orator,	1. 1.
Mr. Crawford's,	G.	A. H.	Hotspur,	2. 2.

Hotspur from his success in one Race, and his honest running in a second, was the favorite Orator, who was much improved since he last appeared on the course, headed him immediately; and kept the lead throughout without difficulty during the second heat, but some what pressed by his antagonist, when coming in the first.

A Plate for the beaten horses of the season, that had saved their distance, of 400 Rupees from the fund, and 3 gold mohurs each; handicaped by the Stewards: one two mile heat.

Mr. Andrew's,	B.	A. H.	Traveller,	1. 1.
Mr. Warden's,	B.	A. H.	Commissoner,	2. 2.

A Match between Mr. Boyd's G. A. C. Jedediah Cleishbottom, 4 years old; against Mr. Samson's G. A. C. Goliah, 4 years old, for 500 Rupees, 2 mile heats, was won by the latter with great ease.

Bombay Courier.

We insert the following correspondence with sentiments of peculiar pleasure; the letters themselves have been sent us by a friend whom we esteem, and as they reflect great credit on all parties, we have not hesitated to give them publicity:

From Raj Sree, Vitell Row Dewanjee, Ser Soobah of Kattywar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

To LIEUT. GEORGE GRANT,
Of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

As a river of sweet water brings relief to the world, so have you extended your favours by the wisdom of your actions; we are in friendship one; the supreme who keeps the Globe without visible support, who has spread the heavens like a Tent is always in our remembrance.

Since you have left us, we have never forget you and we daily expect news of you. In the mean time we have received from the Inhabitants, of Kooreenar reports of the assistance you were to them when they were attacked by the *Mirgee* (Cholera Morbus), for this reason we have sent you this with our thanks, as well as those of the Inhabitants, whose report is inclosed, you have saved them, they are pleased, and in seeing them happy we are ourselves most happy; what can we say more.

From the principal Inhabitants of Kooreenar,
To LIEUT. GEORGE GRANT,
Of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

From Kooreenar, to Vellen Bunder, to Captain Grant, the protector of the poor, &c. &c.

From the Bankers Traders and other Inhabitants of this place, this is our report, the trouble you took when we were attacked by the pestilence, Cholera Morbus in adminis ering to the poor of this place not only medicine but relief of all Kinds from your own resources, by which means you not only saved a great many persons from death, but as if inspired by heaven treated them with all manner of kindness, how much can we thank you for these favor's; out of 700 persons who were seized with this distemper 75 only died, and of those 15 or 20 only died after the remedy had been applied, and 25 others died before any assistance was given, in the other 30 it appeared to have been too long delayed, but 625 persons were by the favor of heaven, and your exertions, rescued; (called again to life) for all this what can we give you but thanks, and prayers to God for your prosperity and long life; the reward is with him, and our thanks that he permitted, so valuable a person to reside amongst us; it is indeed fortunate: From far and near they came unto you and were relieved, pray god that it may be returned ten fold, and as long as you remain with us, we look up to you for protection for if it had not been for you we should have had no assistance, believe this, we pray and continue your kindness towards us.

Here follows the names of near a 100 of the principal Inhabitants of the district, Mahomedans and Hindoos.

From Lieut. Grant, to the principal Inhabitants of Kooreenar.

Written from Vellen Bunder, to the respectable Allum Mia, the son of Jehangeer Mia, & to all the worthy Inhabitants, of the district of Kooreenar, and to Vullubjee Juraj & to all the Merchants and Traders, by Lieut. George Grant.

I have received from Raj Sree Dewanjee Vitell Rao, Ser Soobah of Katywar, your letter addressed to me, through the Dewan, returning thanks for my exertions, in the cure of Cholera Morbus, at Kooreenar, and in the district, and in reply I beg to inform you, that what happened was from God, I was only the humble instrument and that my labour has been more than repaid, by inward satisfaction; I have resided amongst you sometime, and have every reason o be pleased with your conduct, and shall ever be happy in witnessing your prosperity, whilst I remain among you may command my service.

MAGSEER SOOD 13TH,
30th November, 1819.

From Lieutenant George Grant to Raj Sree Dewan Vitell Rao, Ser Soobah of Kattywar, this is the answer.

Your favor reached me, and my thanks and compliments are yours, though you are great you walk in the humble path of duty, this is right and pleasing to God, and I wish you well. The letter you have sent me from the inhabitants of Kooreenar, has been received and has given me great satisfaction, I was only the humble instrument; when the pestilence came I used my poor endeavours which thanks to God were in great measure successful. I shall pray for your prosperity and be always ready to render my services when required.

As we are always happy to record merit wherever found, the following is inserted; Mr. Arackell, is personally known to us and we are happy in witnessing this public testimony of his worth.

Fort Cornwallis. 5th November, 1820.

"The Hon. the Governor in Council, derives much satisfaction in giving publicity to an honorable and public spirited action, performed by Mr. Carrapeit Arackell, an Armenian Merchant, on the occasion of his departure from this Island, who has, according to the following application, liberated sixteen prisoners from the Debtors' Jail, at his own cost, and generously afforded them such additional assistance at their several cases required.

W. A. CAMPBELL, *Sec. to Govt.*"

To RICHARD CAUNTER,
Superintendant of Police.

Sir,

"A residence on this island as a merchant for nearly sixteen years, having enabled me to accumulate a small independency, I am anxious in some measure to manifest my gratitude for the liberality and protection I have enjoyed under the British Flag, and with this view, I take the liberty to trouble you with the present address, trusting that the motives which urge me to it, will amply plead in my excuse.

"But previously to entering upon the particular subject matter thereof, I shall preface it by expressing my most sincere and cordial wish, that the health of His Most Gracious Britannic Majesty may speedily be restored; that His Majesty may long continue to reign over his happy people; that the British Flag may wave over a free constitution unto the end of time; that all manner of happiness and prosperity may attend the English nation and people of this island; and the Armenians at large residing in the British Dominions may ever deserve the protection of Britons.

"The visitation with which it has pleased Almighty God to afflict this island, (hitherto enjoying the best reputation for salubrity and wholesome sair,) by which we behold such numbers of the poorer class of the community falling victims to its present violence, has suggested to me the wish of relieving those now in the debtors' jail, (who no doubt more or less have families and friends at their homes, that stand much in need of their comforting assistance,) and I accordingly trust, that this donation and charity, dictated by a free and sincere will, may be the means of contributing to bring them all together, and rendering them again happy in the bosoms of their respective families.

"Permit me therefore to request that you will be pleased to cause the whole of the prisoners now in the debtors' jail to be forthwith liberated, and that an account of the debt of each be rendered to me, that the amount may be immediately paid. I have also to request that the parties may be desired to attend at my house, in order that a further assistance may be rendered to them in apparel and other requisites.

"I cannot conclude without once more wishing every success and prosperity to His Britannic Majesty and his flag—and that this sad and lamentable visitation of the *cholera morbus* may speedily be removed from our Island.

I remain, Sir,
A faithful Inhabitant, and your most humble Servant,
CARRAPEIT ARACKELL,
ARMENIAN MERCHANT.

Prince of Wales Island, the 5th October, 1819.

We find by the late arrivals, that the Dutch expedition against Palembang has failed and their frigates received so much injury that the whole armament have sailed again for Batavia, to refit.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

We find that the Elizabeth who left this place for Muscat on the 9th December, was driven from the Coast of Arabia by strong adverse winds, and arrived, at the little port of Vellen near Diu, and after filling up her water sailed again in prosecution of her voyage on the 11th of this month.

The Elizabeth free trader, from this port the 25th July has been wrecked at the Cape of Good Hope.

It appears she was working into Table Bay on the night of the 7th of October, but missing stays, struck on a reef of rocks off Pardan Island, and all efforts to get her off having failed she was totally wrecked, we are happy however to learn that no lives have been lost and that some of the Cargo has been saved.

The Fennis Cowles F. T. from Bengal was also wrecked on the Rocks off Green Point, about the same time, and we regret to state, that three seamen belonging to His Majesty's Ships Conway and Bacchus; lost their lives, whilst rendering her assistance.

The Mulgrave Castle has reached England, in safety.

The Katherine Forbes, had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, all well.

The Glorioso, Bussorah Merchant and Providence F. T. took the troops from Columbo to Bengal.

The Liverpool, Green, from Bengal with Rice, passed on to the Persian Gulf, on Monday night. The Reliance, with a cargo of Mangalore Rice, and the Catherine of Bengal, were at anchor off the reef the whole of yesterday, and purpose proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

At Sunset on Monday, there were signals flying for the approach of 8 sail of ships and two brigs; at the same time we counted 115 sail of country vessels under sail.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 19th, His Highness the Gulcowars Ship of War Anna Maria, Lieut. G. Grant, from a Cruize

Do. Ship Cumbrian, Edwd. Cooper from Calcutta.

Do. Ship Dutchess of Argyle, Hugh Cathre from Bengal 20. Dec.

20. Ship Pascoa, Samuel Ashmore from Rasel Khima, 7. January 1820.

Do. Grab Ship Shaw Allum, W. E. Tyrer from Bengal 8. Dec.

23. Ship John Palmer, Godfrey Saunders, from the Cape of Good Hope 29. Dec.

24. Ketch Shaw Byramgore, S. T. Ball, from Acheen. 22. Dec.

Do. Ship Shaw Byramgore, Wm. Dolge, from Calcutta 22. Dec.

Do. Brig Countess of London, Arthur, Prince, from Tapponooly 10. Dec.

Do. Brig Cacadore, Nacqudah Aboobuker, from Prince of Wales Island 9. Dec.

25. Ship Ann, Thos. Riddoch, from China 10. Dec.

PASSENGERS.

Per Cumbrian.—Mr. & Mrs. Law, 3 Children.

Per Argyle.—Mrs. Pelly, & Family.

Per Pascoa.—Major Hogg, Captain Walker,

Per Palmer.—Mrs. Ironside, Miss Ironside, Major Hall, Mr. Ironside, Mr. Smith Dr. Panton.

Per Ketch Shaw Byramgore.—Mr. J. Morris.

Per Countess of Loudon.—Miss Prince.

DEPARTURES.—January 18. Grab Brig Enterpriz, P. Bayrose, to Cochin.

22. Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, to Calcutta.

Do. Armed Boat Chaser Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Do. 25. Ship Bannerman. H. Hunter to Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Sarah, for London.
Ship Asia, for do.
Ship Carmarthen, for do.
Ship Kusrovie, for Bussorah.
Ship Rehmanee, for do.
Ship Biramgore, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Biramgore, Charlotte, Jane Brig, Ahmudy, Kusrovie, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Sulimany, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Grab Brig Bombay Merchant, Cumbrian, Ketch Biramgore, Ann.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Pascoa, Argyle, Biramgore.

FREE TRADERS.

Sarah, Carmarthen, Asia, John Palmer.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, Cochin, Prime, Ariel.

ARABS.

Rehmanee, Kabrass, Kaudry. Cacadore.

MADRAS.

Catherine Brig.

PINANG.

Countess of Loudon, Dotrell, Ganges.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

DEC. 25.—Ship Indian Oak, J. Reid, from Lima 10th June.

Do. Ship Po, T. H. Higgins, from Rangoon.

Do. Ship Cochin, H. J. Green, from the Isle of France.

Do. Frolick, Edward Rogers, from Batavia 24th Oct. Malacca 30th Nov.

JAN.—1. Ship Asia, W. P. Fulcher, China 27th Oct. Sincapore 13th Nov. and Malacca 24th Nov.

Do. Ship Samdanny, G. C. Lindsay, from Borang 8th Dec.

OFF CALCUTTA.

1. The Indian Oak.

REMARKS.

The Indian Oak, left at Lima, the Ships Good Hope, Lord Lindock, and the Anna Robertson.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Lotus, J. R. T. Doveton, for London direct in 4 or 5 days.

Ship Lord Minto, C. Maitland, for Penang and Sincapore in a day or two.

PASSENGER.

Per Indian Oak.—Mr. George Dowell, Supercargo.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

DEC. 26.—Bark George, J. Poulson, for the Coast of Coromandel.

Do. Arab Ship Fyzel Kurrim, Nacoda, for Judda.

Do. Arab Ship Abassy, Nacoda for Muscat.

Do. 27. Arab Ship Fatelmain, Nacoda Mahomed for ditto.

Do. H. C. Ship Hooghly, J. T. Lamb, for the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and London.

Do. 28. Ship Governor Petrie, W. P. Brisley, for Penang and Batavia.

Do. Ship George Cruttenden, J. J. R. Bowman, for Padang, Bencoolen and Batavia.

Do. 30. Ship Lovely Tish, Ismalljee Nacoda, for Bombay.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The H. C. Ships Marquis of Wellington and Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Ship Governor Petrie.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,
At the following Stations on the 1st Instant.
DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains.—The Volunteer, outward bound.

KEDGEREE.

Remain,—The outward bound Arab Ships Fathail Curreem, Fattlemain, and Fathail Moharack, the inward bound Ship Samdanny.

Coming down,—The Asia.

Passed down,—The George Cruttenden and Hooghly.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Thomas Grenville and Carnatic.

SAUGUR.

Qeman,—The Baring, William Miles, Danish Ship Krohprinsessin and Portuguese Ships St. Jago Mayor, Principe do Brazil, and Camoens.

PENANG.

ARRIVALS.—November 12th, Ship Clara, Gibson, from Bencoolen 7th October.

13th, Brig Anne, Pereira, from Burong 29th October.

16th, Ship Robarts, Brown, from Bombay 14th October, Colombo 29th ditto.

18th, Ship Minerva, Ballard, from West Coast 10th November.

20th, Brig Prime, Lewis, from Teluhsamaway 18th November.

26th, Brig Shaw Byramgore, Ball, from Nagore 22nd do.

28th, Brig Minerva, Russell, from Malacca 14th November.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Clara.—Capt. Pearl, Capt. Methuen. 20th Regt. B. N. I.

Per Ship Robarts.—Mrs. Brown, Capt. Eckford.

Per Brig Prime.—Mr. J. Morris.

DEPARTURES.—November 13th, Ship Resource, Williams, for China.

16th, Ship Indiana, Pearl, for Calcutta.

19th, Ship Robarts, Brown, for ditto.

20th, Brig Futtalmain, Lewis, for Rangoon.

21st, Ship Po, Higgins, for Calcutta.

25th, H. C. Hired Schooner Enterprize, Harris, for Bencoolen.

PASSENGER.

By Po. Higgins.—Carrapiet Arackell, Esq.

EXPECTED DEPARTURES.—Brig Shaw Byramgore, Ball, for West Coast and Bombay, on the 4th December.

Brig Ganges, Schmidt, for Bombay, ditto.

Brig Minerva, Russell, for Padang, on the 5th.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.—January 5. Bark George, J. Poulson, from Calcutta 29th December 1819.

Do. H. C. Ship Marquis Wellington, J. Wood, from Vizagapatam 29th do.

Do. 7th, Ship William Miles, Samuel Beadle, from Calcutta 2d January.

Do. Brig Cenous, H. Smith, from Calcutta 29d December.

Do. 10th, Ship Lusitania, Robert Brash, from do. 2d January

Do. 12th, Brig Two Brothers, C. M'Nicol, from do. 24th December and Coringa 1st January.

DEPARTURES.—12. Ship Mary Ann, Winter, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

By Mary Ann—James MacTaggart Esq. Mrs. Rieaburg, and Miss Hunt.

"We have much pleasure in complying with the request of a friend, by publishing the annexed record, illustrative of the increasing prosperity of the new and insteresting settlement of Singapore.

Arrivals at Singapore, during the month of October, 1819.

Oct. " Ship Mansol, Abdulraman, from Lingin.
—— " Ship Indiana, M'Intyre, from Bencoolen.
—— 13, Ship General Hamilton, (Amr.) Talbot, from Pedier.
—— 14, Ship Isabella, Foster, from Lingin.
—— " Ship Charlotte, Stevenson, from China.
—— 22, Brig Nost Gedah, Dain Selarke, from Monpawa.
—— 28, Brig Hansiney, Syed Omen, from Pountiana.
—— 25, Brig Minerva, Russell, from Penang.
—— " H. C. Ship Atlas, C. O. Mayne, Esq. from ditto.
—— 29, Ship Syren, M'Donell, from China.
—— 30, Brig Selamet, Inchy Ally, from Penang.
—— 31, H. C. Ship Hindostan, C. S. Timins, Esq. from ditto.

Signed F. J. BERNARD
MASTER ATTENDANT.

Singapore, 1st, November, 1819."

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 23 January 1820. In Rampart Row, Mrs. Robert Baxter, of a Daughter.

On the 25th inst. the Lady of Lieut. Robson, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st instant, at the Government House, Capt. Alexander Lindsay, of the Artillery, to Miss Flora Loudon Mackenzie.

On Monday last, the 27th ultimo, at the Danish Church at Serampore, Arthur Johnson, Esq. to Miss Bridget Derozio.

At Chandernagore, on the 28th ultimo, Alexander Miller, Esq. to Elizabeth Isabella, daughter of Mathew Raget, Esq.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st Instant, the lady of Doctor Macwhirter, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 14th ultimo, the lady of Colin Campbell, Esq. Surgeon of the Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult. the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the 15th ult. the lady of T. Bracken, Esq. of a Daughter.

(Continued after the Advertisement.)

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of KHOODABUX MERWANJEE

AGAINST,

MARTEROOS TER STEPHANOOS surviving obligæ of JOSEPH ARRATOON, *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of January, the 5th February next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry on the premises, four dwelling Houses, covered with tiles with their appurtenances, situated within the Town Walls in the Street of Military Square and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to Sulliman Yacoob, the property of the above named Defendant.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office,
Jan. 25th 1820.

શ્રી·મુમ્બઇની·અનરાબલ
રીકાડર·કોરટમો *
શરીફ·શેલ *
ખોદાબખશ·મેહેરવાન જાહે·પક
ડેલોછે·જોજફ·અરાતુનનો·માલ
નેહનો·વકીલ·મારતરૂશતર·ઇશ
રેફેતુશછે *

જાહેર·ખબર *

તારીખ· ૩૧ મી·જાનેવારી·શોમ
વારને·દને·ઉદનથીતે·તારીખ· ૫
મી·ફેબરવારીશ્રથી ·ફરરોજ·પા
છલાપોહોરનાં· ૩ કલાકને·અમ
લે·તેજ·જગોઉપર·ફરરાજ· કર
શે*કોટમો·મીલીટારી·ઇશકોઇર
ની·શેરીમો·શલેમાન · ઇબાહકુબ
નાં·ઘરની·પડોશમો·ઘેર· ૪ છે
તે·ઘરો·ઉપર·નલીખાં·ચડાવેલાં
છે·અને·અશલ·તે ઘરો·જોજે ફ·
અરાતુનનાં·ફનાં·તેશલગા·યેફા
રો·ઘરોને·વેચશે *

તા૦ ૨૬ મી·જાનેવારી ૧૮૨૦

(*Continued from the Third Page.*)

On the 23d ult. Mrs. Locken, wife of Mr. Richard Locken, of the Pilot Service, of a Son.

At Agra, on the 2d ult. the lady of Captain Ralph H. Sneyd, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, and Commanding the Agra Nujeeb Battalion, of a Son.

At Bancora, on the 1st ult. the lady of N. M. Pigou, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Secundrabad, on the 27th November last, the Lady of Lieutenant John Roe, 2d, H. M. 30th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 16th ult. Mr. Richard Hutton, Free-Mariner aged 32 years.

At Kishnaghor, on the 20th ult. Captain E. Heysham, of the Bengal Army.

English Extracts.

From the STAR *of* 18*th August* 1819.

PRIVATE LETTERS.

MANCHESTER.

The town was in great consternation and alarm on Monday morning, numbers pouring in from all parts of the surrounding country, principally Spinners and Weavers, both men and women. It is a new and alarming feature in these mobs that they do not assemble as old English mobs used to do, from motives of individual curiosity, or caprice, or fun, or idleness.—They do not come in, straggling singly, or in little knots of two or three from every different direction, but literally advance in marching order with all the form and regularity of military bodies.

At the spot appointed for the meeting, about 15,000 persons were already there in the morning.—A sort of stage was formed on carts, and around it were planted five Banners two red, two white, and one black,—Upon one side of the latter was a Hand holding the Scales of Justice, with the inscription: "*Taxation without representations is unjust and tyrannical.*" On the other side was, at the bottom: "*Love*", and beneath: "*Unite and be free.—Equal representation or death.*" On some of the other flags were: "*No Corn Laws—Let's die like men, and not be sold like slaves.*" with other such violent inscriptions.—The Cap of Liberty, placed at the top of a standard pole, formed a conspicions object in the insignia of the different bodies. The people kept assembling all the morning: at twelve, the Magistrates went to the scene of meeting, or it's neighbourhood, where several respectable Inhabitant having deposed that they were apprehensive that the meeting might be followed by acts of riot and tumult, the Riot Act was read.—In the Market place and Market street, the shop-windows were closed. In the principal streets were immense numbers of country-people strolling about.—(You are aware, that for many miles round Manchester, the manufacturing population is more numerous than in any other part of Great Britain: it is like walking among ant-hills, so crowded & so busy are the inhabitants). The more retired parts of the town were as silent as death—Altogether the impression which the scene created on the mind of the observer was melancholy and awful. The assembly continued increasing until about ten minutes past one o'clock, when Mr. Hunt made his appearance in a barouche, on the box of which was seated a profligate Amazon, named Mary Waterworth, and in the inside in addition to Mr. Hunt, Johnston, Moorhouse, Saxton, Knight, Swift and two or three other persons. Mary Waterworth bore the standard of the Stockport *Female Reformers*. Several others of the Stockport gang surrounded the vehicle.—Hunt was said to be accompanied by Wooler, but could not see the Black Dwarf not do I believe he was there.—The carriage moved slowly up to the hustings, and its arrival there was marked by a long and loud cheering. At this period it is probably an understatement to say that 50,000 persons were present, The assemblage was indeed immense, much more numerous that at any former meeting. The Reformers from the contiguous country seem each to have come in a body, with their peculiar flags, of which no less than 16, were counted, besides five or six Liberty Caps. Moderate men concluded that the meeting would be allowed to go off peaceably, provided no breach of the peace was committed by the people, and up to the period of the arrival of the carriage, none of the Military had been seen in the streets, thought it was known that the Manchester and Salford Yeomany Cavalry were concealed in Messrs, Pickford's (the carriers) yard. The Cheshire Yeomanry were near the town, as well as the First Dragoon Guards. The 15th Hussars in the barracks, as also two companies Horse Artillery, and besides there, the 88th and 31st Foot were in town. In short, there was a military force enough to crush ten such mobs.

After the formality of proposing and seconding Hunt as Chairman, he rose and spoke to the following effect:—"Gentlemen, I crave your indulgence while I proceed to state the nature and object of this Meeting, and I particularly request that no Gentleman will call silence, as it produces more disorder than any other circumstance, and perhaps will give our enemies the opportunity they are seeking for, to cause a further encroachment on our rights and liberties. Gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in electing me Chairman on this important occasion, I return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks, I am happy to see such an immense concourse of people assembled, and fearfully regret that I shall not be able to make myself heard by all of you, but those who are able to hear me will I hope do so peaceably and quietly. It is useless to attempt to relate the proceedings that have occurred in your town for the last ten days, or to state to you the cause of the Meeting on Monday being postponed, you are all acquainted with it. Those wise Magistrates, who were the cause of preventing the Meeting on Monday last, fancied they had achieved a glorious victory, but their pusillanimous conduct since, and the presence of such an immense and respectable assembly as now stand before me, prove quite the contrary. A placard which nobody could understand had been posted up all over the two, signed by Tom Long and Jack Short, or some such contemptible being."

After exhorting the people to be firm but peaceable, he added "if any man makes the slightest attempt to break the peace, *put him down and keep him down.*" Just as he had uttered those words, the Salford and Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry came galloping down Morley street and Peter-street, and ranged themselves in front of a row of houses on the South side of the area where the meeting was, in one of which the Magistrates were assembled.

The greater part of the persons who where at the outskirts of the assembly on that side instantly ran away but the main body remained compact and firm, and finding the soldiers halt under the houses, faced round to, and cheered them. But a few moments had elapsed during which time I believe the Riot Act was read, when some orders were given to the troops and they instantly dashed at full gallop amongst the people, actually hacking their way up to the hustings.

When they arrived at the hustings, the standards were torn or cut from the hands of those who held them, and Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, and several other persons, including three or four women, were taken into custody. Hunt was taken along by the Constables to the house where the Magistrates where sitting, crying out 'Murder!' as he was every instant struck by the bludgeons of numbers of constables who surrounded him. An attempt was made to knock his hat off, but unsuccessfully; and just as he was going up the steps, a person who shall be for the present nameless, with a club of large size, struck him with the force of both hands a blow on the head, which completely indented his hat, and almost levelled him with the ground. The people were pursued at full gallop through all the avennues leading from the place of meeting, and to distant parts of the town.

What are the charges upon which Hunt and the rest are arrested I know not. Rumour says *High Treason*, of which carrying the Cap of Liberty is stated as an *overt-act!!*"

At eleven o'clock at night, the town was in peace and quietness for the moment, but threats of vengeance predominated in a very great degree. The number of victims who have fallen in this cause may be stated at a moderate calculation at *Eighty*. One unfortunate victim is a gentleman of the names of *Hulme*, who is a resident of the town of Manchester, and an individual of great property as well as respectability, and has only been a few months married.—He was in the charge that surrounded the hustings, and some miscreant aimed a blow at him with a brick, which had effect and levelled him with the ground—and in the full he fractured his skull, which will ultimately be his death. He lingers at present in great agony.—Three persons are already dead.

We learn by a Gentleman who arrived by the Mail on Wednesday morning from Manchester, that on the night of Monday all the roads leading from that town to Middleton, Leigh, Royston, &c. presented a distressing spectacle of men, women, and children, all hurrying homeward in the greatest disorder, some with their clothes torn, others lamed by the wounds they had received in the affray. Several hundreds of persons were seen within fourteen miles of Manchester lying in the fields by the road side, overcome by fatigue, or unable from the injuries they had received, to reach their homes. The military and police continued parading the streets of Manchester during the whole of Monday night.

Mr. Nadin ascended the hustings and seized Johnson first, then Hunt and, afterwards the rest, whom he handed to his assistants, and the latter carried them immediately to the New Bailey.—The banners were the next objects to which the Police Officers directed their attention, and with very little resistance they got possession of the whole of them. The scene that now ensued was truly dreadful! The shrieks of women and the groans of men were to be heard at some distance. Every person who attended out of curiosity, finding his personal safety at risk, immediately fled.

The crush was so great in one part of the field, that it knocked down some outbuildings, at the end of a row of houses on which there were at least 20 or 30 persons, with an immense crash. As I was carried along by the crowd, I saw several almost buried in the ruins—others in their anxiety to escape had fallen down, and were trampled on by the populace. A feeling of *sauve qui peut* appeared now to fill the mind of every body; and the dreadfull result is not yet known.

The Yeomanry were supported by the 15th Hussars. Among the *spolia* taken are to be reckoned six Caps of Jacobinism.

A Morning Paper (*The New Times*) says, that "Had it not been for the interference of Mr. Nadin, the Deputy Constable, whom these men (the Reformers) have particularly calumniated, it is certain that Hunt would not have been alive, for the military were determined to cut him to pieces."—What a character to give, deliberately, to these Yeomanry! We hope the Editor has spoken without authority, but we leave him and them to settle that question.

The accompanying is a list of the persons taken into custody.—Warrants have been issued against several others, but they are not yet taken:

Henry Hunt, Joseph Johnson, John Tyas, George Swift, John Tucker Sexton, Robert Wild, Thomas Taylor, Mary Water-worth, Sarah Hargreave, Elizabeth Gaunt, Valentine Fawkener, James Johnson, William Biltinge.

Cologne, July 10—Trade still continues to be in a state of stagnation, approaching to paralysis, and no favourable change has yet taken place. Commerce in general has arrived at a crisis of which it is difficult to foresee the end, although it may be easy to augur that the result cannot be favourable, if we judge from causes to effects.

The fact is, that speculation, having become almost a mania, has departed from the common rules of prudence. Every thing is done from caprice, and without any regard to the suggestions of wisdom Thence proceed the tribulations under which the different markets of Europe are labouring more or less, and the fall of prices, which has almost always been the necessary and immediate consequence of an augmentation of produce, while the latter has only been the fruit of an immoderate ardour. In fact, all things in their natural state tend to an equilibrium; and those who in commerce think they can impress on them a different course, make the attempt at their own expense. The experience of all ages gives credit to this maxim; and a very recent example may be cited in proof of it. We allude to the losses which have happened to the speculators in coffee at the price which it had arrived at last year, to be pushed into England. The commercial would know how much this traffic has cost. Unhappily it is to be apprehended that the glut which has taken place in foreign ports will introduce farther disasters,

It is on this subject an incontrovertible doctrine, that every speculation in ordinary times is only sound or prudent in so far as it is calculated on the relative proportion of supply and effective demand; and these relative proportions appear now to be overlooked especially in those great marts of commerce which direct the rest; and upon reflection, it will be easily perceived, that this remark applies with equal justice to all commodities; as, whether articles of raw material or manufacture, they have all experienced a fall to a less or greater extent. Cotton stuffs were first affected; now woollens are going to experience the depression which has been felt upon wool; and there is every appearance that there will be a similar diminution, proportioned to the results of this year's supply, which is announced to be most abundant by letters from France and Italy. Thus, the purchasers of raw silk have shown in France a reserve which does credit to their prudence, while it is conformable to the inactivity which prevails in the silk-manufactories. It appears that this example is not followed in Italy, where purchases of raw silk are made at a price 10 per cent, higher than last year. This shows a strange inattention to the extreme difference which exists between the two periods, both in respect of the quantity of supply and the probable de-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

mand ; and it would excite no surprise to see those speculators repenting at a subsequent season, of the ardour with which they endeavour to support an augmentation which at present the nature of things forbids. But what would be truly astonishing would be, to see manufacturers encouraging the same system, and making provision beyond strict necessity, while all probabilities of their interest lay in withdrawing their countenance from a manœuvre which must end by making victims of its promoters.

Hague, July 21—Among other accounts from America, the following have been received here : dated Philadelphia, June 6.

From the Savannah we hear, under the date of the 8th of May, the following :—We learn by a Gentleman who arrived here yesterday from the Havannah, that Admiral Popham had arrived there with three ships of 74 guns and and two frigates ; that he was engaged in concerting with the Governor measures for the giving up of the Island of Cuba, which, according to the general report, was ceded to England, and, as we learn, must be delivered up to that Power within nine months. The Gentleman adds, that it was the general opinion at the Havannah, and that it was there considered as certain, that this cession would undoubtedly take place ; and this was confirmed also by private accounts from Jamaica, but that the inhabitants of the Island were far from being satisfied with it, and seemed rather disposed to declare themselves independent.'

The cession of Cuba to England seems to be more and more confirmed. Accounts from Charleston of the 15th May say—The news which we have received here by way of Savannah, of the taking possession of Cuba by England, continues to gain ground. Capt. Clarkson, who has arrived here in six days from the Havannah, confirms the report; he adds, that Admiral Popham had sailed to America, leaving three sloops of war. At the time when Capt. Clarkson sailed, the inhabitants were fully convinced of the fact, but were extremely dissatisfied, and had openly declared, that rather than suffer the cession, they would take arms and assert their independence.

Accounts from New York of the 19th May, confirm all the above particulars, and add, that they expected commissoners, appointed by Great Britain to receive the island, but that all possible opposition from the inhabitants might be reckoned upon.

Accounts from Spain (adds the Editor of the Hague Courant) assert, indeed, that the whole report of the cession of Cuba is a mere report and fiction ; but when we remember what was written about the cession of the Floridas, and what was afterwards found to be true, we cannot wholly discredit the report, especially when we compare the above statements.

Vienna—A private letter from Vienna, says that the Emperor of Austria has bestowed a mark of his benevolence on the family of the gallent Andrew Hoffer, the celebrated innkeeper, and Tyrolean Chief, who, in 1809, defeated in several actions the French and Bavarian troops, but who unhappily falling into the hands of his enemies, was shot by order of Buonaparte. The Emperor, in testimony of his gratitude to to the devoted loyalty of Hoffer, has given to his widow an annual pension of 500 florins, a pension of 200 florins to each of his four daughters, and a dowry of 300 florins each, in the event of their marriage. John Hoffer, the son of the patriot chief has been comfortably established in his father's business of an innkeeper.

LONDON, JULY 22, 1819.

SMITHFIELD REFORM MEETING.

This meeting, the expectation of which has for the last fortnight occupied the public mind in the metropolis, took place yesterday at one o'clock From the nature and tendency of the many placards which had been stuck up in various parts of the city, announcing in very plain terms the lengths to which the "*Committee of* two hundred" were willing to go in support of their plans of reform, it was thought necessary that every possible means should be adopted to prevent a breach of the public tranquillity. The Government, therefore, and the civil authorities of London, Westminster, and Southwark, had made such judicious arrangements by the distribution of forces, civil and military, in various places in the vicinity of the meeting, as to prevent the possibility of any serious disturbance, if such were intended. But it was so ordered, that not a soldier was seen in the streets during the whole time the meeting continued. Such was the confidence which those prudent precautions excited, that except in Smithfield, and in part of those streets which led directly into it, no shops were shut. nor any apparent deviation made from the ordinary transaction of business. We have alluded to the placards which were posted up by (we presume) the direction of "the Committee." The general tendency of those placards may be collected from the following, which is a literal copy of one torn from a wall in the city :—

"*To the Non-represented.*—May that day of trial, which our intrepid leader, in his answer to our requisition, said could not be far distant, be this day. Universal suffrage, annual elections, and voting by ballot, if possible, without breach of peace ; but at all hazards, those objects.

"No riot, no bloodshed, by choice ; but blood-thirsty despots must grant our rights. If that overgrown pauper, if the puppet of C——, of L——, and S——, whose villainous impudence at his late prorogation of the Houses of Corruption, could mock the miseries of the non-represented by jargoning about our happy constitution !—if he can be put down without breach of peace, let peace be preserved. If that compound of villainy and fraud, the Bank of England—if those who deserve the punishment they inflict upon their fellow-counterfeits, and merit halters more than the forgers they hang, can be annihilated without breach of the peace, let all be peaseful. Peace is our wish, but let us never forget that resistance to oppression is the constitutional privilege of every Briton. In London, Westminster and Southwark, there may be, perhaps, about 20,000 voters. Shall a million of stout non franchised hearts, reduced to the abject condition of slaves, lick the feet of such a comparative handful of rascals, who trample upon us, as they are lorded over by superior scoundrels? Shall ten times tenfold the whole body of Electors in infamous Westminster crouch to those who, in a fifteen day's poll, insulted the venerable Cartwright with thirty-eight voices? None but panders to the borough thieves of both the factions can maintain that any practical liberty remains to once free England. If the work can be done without fasting, praying, or peace-breaking, good ; but if the unspeakable grievances of non representation cannot be redressed without vengeance,'tis better to break our chains upon the heads of our common tyrants, than longer to endure our servitude. And oh! if the day of trial is come, recollect that the corrupt knaves of the daily London press, with their hellish types, have been our greatest oppressors.

"*July* 21, 1819."

At an early hour in the morning, the city officers, many police constables, and the firemen of the different companies, assembled in Smithfield, and were stationed in such places as would enable them to act with the most effectual co-operation ; but though these just precautions were taken, we do not remember a public meeting where there was less parade of the civil power. The crowd began to assemble some two or three hours before the time appointed for opening the business of the day ; but it was nearly 12 o'clock before the meeting could be called very numerous. At that time the arrival of the waggon, from which it was understood the speeches would be delivered, was anxiously looked for ; and the more so, as it was known only to the intiated few at which side of Smithfield the vehicle was to be stationed. During this suspense the three descriptions of persons of whom we may say the assemblage consisted, were busily engaged in preparing for the objects which had induced them to attend. The Reformers, who were certainly the fewest in number, were collected here and there in little groups, and discussed with great apparent solemnity the knotty points of universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, and vote by ballot. Those who came merely from curiosity, and we think they formed the majority of the crowd, were engaged in looking out for situations where they might have that feeling gratified at the least personal inconvenience. Some of them sauntered up and down, watching for the approach of the waggon, in order to be within hearing ; others placed themselves on the sheep pens, the lamp-posts, and other eminences, where, if they could not hear, they might at least be gratified by seeing what passed. The third description of those who attended —the pickpockets—were actively engaged in turning the patriotism or the curiosity of their neighbours to the best advantage ; and we believe that seldom was the doctrine of radical reform more productive to them than on the occasion of yesterday ; and in justice to the great body of the persons assembled, we must say any occasional confusion or disorder which occurred during the day, was created by those light-fingered gentry, who instantly endeavoured to profit by it. The several parties were thus employed till the arrival of the waggon, which at a little after 12 was drawn up close to the footway on the east side of the market. A few of the committee came up at the same time ; and very soon after Thistlewood and Preston arrived, and took their places within it. The committee, who we understood held their meeting at a public-house in Charterhouse lane, proceeded in procession, two and two, bearing white wands, to meet the Chairman, Mr. Hunt, whom they accompanied on foot (he being on horseback) to the waggon. Before his arrival, several gentlemen connected with the daily press, who attended to report the proceedings, attempted to get a place on the waggon ; some who succeeded in the attempt immediately found that the placards which had held up some of the public journals, particularly *The Times*, to the indignation of the populace, by wickedly representing them as the venal and corrupt tools of power, were not lost on some of those to whom they were addressed Several fellows stationed near the waggon were eager in their inquiries for *the reporters from The Times*, and attacked in the coarsest and most disgusting terms two or three gentlemen whom they supposed to be such. One person intimated with an oath, that if a full and accurate account of what passed were not given, the parties should suffer for it, and that the persons who should act otherwise should be *marked*.

At a little after one o'clock, Hunt arrived at the waggon, accompanied by some members of the committee, as before described, and also by the dissenting clergyman, Mr. Harrison, from Stockport and one or two others who were understood to be delegates from the country. His arrival was hailed with long and continued shouts of applause, accompanied by waving of hats and clapping of hands. There were at that time in the market, we think, not less than 10,000 persons assembled, but of these not a tenth part were near enough to be edified by hearing those constitutional orations which were so patriotically prepared for their benefit. Hunt, after repeated bows of acknowledgment for the applause with which he was greeted, took his place in the centre of the waggon. On his left were Messrs. Thistlewood and Preston ; on his right the Rev. Mr. Harrison and Dr. Watson. The other parts of the vehicle were principally occupied by the members of the committee, who continued to hold their staves of office. At one side of the orator was a white flag, on which were inscribed in large black letters, the words. "Peace and good will." On the other side was the old red flag, with the inscription, "Universal Suffrage." There were besides these, two large boards, on each of which were painted the words "Order, order." Two flags which were not unfurled at this period were also in the waggon. As soon as the several persons above described had taken their stations, Mr. Gast came forward, and proposed that Mr. Hunt, do take the chair.

Mr. Hunt accordingly took the chair, and shortly after addressed the meeting nearly as follows :—"I should be ambitions indeed, if I thought that my voice could be heard by the whole of the immense and respectable multitude which I have now the honour to address. (*Applause.*) I have no hesitation in declaring, that in the recollections of man or in the records of history, there never was a public meeting attended by such a number of respectable and orderly individuals as are here assembled. (*Applause.*) A number of respectable, though humble, individuals formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of conducting this meeting. They are all humble in life ; they are what your enemies would call "the lower orders." (*Applause.*) They now stand here with simple wands in their hands, to show you and their enemies that they are not afraid, on an occasion like this, to do their duty. (*cries of bravo.*) Gentlemen, I received an invitation from these individuals to attend the meeting of this day, for the purpose of taking the chair, if it should have your approbation, (*cries of "It has, it has."*) It has, gentlemen, your approbation ; and for the honour you have done me in appointing me to preside over the proceedings of this day, I shall endeavour to do my duty as becames the chairman of so numerous, so respectable, and so orderly a meeting of the people. (*Applause.*) You will have perceived, by the circular letter that I received, along with 14 other gentlemen in different parts of the country, an invitation, signed by Mr. Blandford, to assist in performing the business of the day. But, also ! the committee, which was merely composed of humble mechanics, was not aristocratical enough for these gentlemen. The simple invitation of the people was not considered enough. Some of these gentlemen returned answers, containing their reasons (and on hearing them read, you, will have an opportunity of judging whether they are reasons or not) for declining the invitations of the committee. Those answers, gentlemen, will be read to you by the secretary. It is right that you should hear these letters read, in order that you may be able to judge of the pretensions of those who have come before their fellow-countrymen, in order that you may judge how they do their duty in the moment of trial. Gentlemen, out of those 14 persons, one or two only promised to attend here this day to assist and take a part in your proceedings even those have remained behind ; whether they are intimidated by the threats of the public press, or whether they are influenced by other causes, it would be useless to inquire. We know the fact, that notwithstanding their promises, they do not appear : that they have abandoned you now that the hour of trial has arrived. It is our duty to read the answers of those gentlemen without any respect to their persons or characters. Sir C. Wolsely, the friend of the people, would have attended on you, had he not been prevented by the death of a relative, and his arrest in Staffordshire by the Government, for having addressed a public meeting of your fellow-countrymen at Stockport. But though he is absent, I am glad to inform you, that the Rev. Joseph Harrison, who acted with him on that occasion, now stands before you. (*Loud applause.*) Nothing has deterred him from coming forward to do his duty manfully, and I am glad that you receive him as he deserves. He has kindly offered to assist you this day, and you will be delighted to hear from his own lips those patriotic sentiments which he has expressed with such eloquence else where. The threats which have been held out by the tools of the venal press, and the villanies which have been practised by the hireling minions of a corrupt Government, are almost sufficient to deter any individual from performing his duty, but I, who have watched all their proceedings for the last ten or fifteen years, have read all their threats, all their taunts, and all their vilifications, with a smile of contempt. (*Loud applause.*) I have also become accustomed to the usual menaces which other persons of the same stamp have thrown out against my life. I have received letters, informing me that if I appeared here this day, I should be shot and put to death. The wretches who sent these letters would execute the threats they had made, if they were not afraid of your vengeance. (*Applause.*) Here, however, I am; here I take my stand," said the orator, extending his arms, and assuming an attitude of confident security. With gratutious maganimity of tone and gesture, he then proceeded. "My life, gentlemen, is at your service ; if any of you want it *fire away!* I have come here this day to do my duty. It is my hope, that you will all maintatain a peaceful demeanour ; indeed, it is needless for me to express such a hope, because I see you inclined to maintain it already. Let therefore, no irritating language, no sarcastic taunts, lead you to a breach of the peace, as such an occurrence, but for its consequences, would gratify the blood-thirsty vilains who employ the venal part of the press. (*Applause.*) If I had received the same provocation that Wat Tyler received, I should have no hesitation in puting myself at the head of the people, and attempting with them to obtain redress ; it is not for such a purpose that we are now assembled ; things are not yet reduced to such a pass. We are met here to exercise our rights in a legal and a constitutional manner. (*Tumult, mixed with applause.*) I entreat your silence, gentlemen, as I should wish you to hear the letters of Sir C. Wolsely, Mr. Northmore, and others, which will be read to you by your worthy secretary.

"Here Mr. Blandford, secretary to the committee of two hundred, came forward and read the letters. That of Sir C. Wolsely was as follows :—

"SIR, "*Wolsely, July* 8.

"I had the pleasure of receiving your letter, inviting me to attend a meeting of the people in Smith field market-place, on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

"I should at all times be glad to give my sanction to the endeavours of the people to regain their long lost liberties, by my presence, if I thought it was of consequence; in this instance, however, it will be out of my power, for I have promised those of Manchester to be there, at a meeting that will take place. I understand, in the course of a fortnight, the precise time not being yet fixed.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

"Mr. Edward James Blandford, "C. WOLSELY.

"36, Margaret street, near Hackney, London."

The attention of the meeting was next claimed by Mr. Gast, the person whom *The Times*, on the occasion of the last meeting in Palace yard, accused of witchcraft—a charge which we are now disposed to retract, as we are convinced from the additional experience which we have had of his capabilities, that he is no conjurer. He requested the meeting to maintain the strictest order, stating that, if they did not, it would be impossible for them, numerous as they were, to hear the speeches of the several gentlemen who were inclined to address them. After some other remarks, he proceeded to read the following resolutions recom-

mended by the committee, and which he hoped would be adopted, as the liberty or slavery of the country depended on their adoption or rejection:—

APPEAL TO THE MEETING.

"As nothing has appalled the unfeeling factions and their venal blood-hounds of the press so completely as the peaceable conduct of recent Reform Meetings in the country, so it is therefore devoutly to be hoped that the present meeting in town will prove, by moderation of behaviour and strength of reasoning, not less formidable to the myrmidons of power in the metropolis.

"1. Resolved, therefore, that every person born in Great Britain and Ireland, is by inherent right —Free.

"2. That for the protection of the life, the liberty, and the property of every member, in a free state, it is expedient and essential that a code of laws should be established, and an Executive Administration thereof provided.

"3. That as life, liberty, and property are equally dear to every man, whatever may be his rank, condition, or attainment, it follows of necessity that every man, in a free state, is equally entitled to a voice in the enactments of such laws, and their Provisional Administration.

"4. That to support the expences attendant upon a due Administration of the Law, a fair proportioned contribution from every member of the community ought to be equitably levied.

"5. That the rights of all being equal, no free man in Great Britain or Ireland ought to be taxed without his previous admission to a participation of universal right.

"6. That this universal right may be exercised in the choice of representatives, to be fairly and freely nominated or chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the whole members of the state.

"7. That the persons who at present compose the British House of Commons have not been fairly and freely nominated, or chosen, by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.

"8. Therefore, that any laws which may here. after be enacted, or any taxes which may be imposed by the present British House of Commons, ought not, in equity, to be considered obligatory upon those who are unjustly excluded from giving their voices or votes in the choice of representatives.

"9. That from and after the 1st day of Janury, 1820, we cannot conscientiously consider ourselves as bound in equity by any future enactments which may be made by any persons styling themselves our representatives, other than those who shall be fully, freely, and fairly chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the state.

"10. That with a view to accelerate the choice of legal and just representatives of the whole people, we will cause books to be forthwith opened in the different parishes of this metropolis, for the enrolment of the names and residences of every man of mature age and sound mind resident therein, so as to enable him to give his vote when legally required so to do.

"11. That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting he will be graciously pleased to issue his writs to the sheriffs and other returning officers of the different counties and cities of this empire, to cause representatives to be chosen agreeably to the foregoing resolution, and to assemble in Parliament in January next.

"12. That it is the rights of every individual to retain and express his religious opinions, without being answerable to any human tribunal; and that it is wicked, intolerant, and unjust to impose civil disabilities on account of any difference in religious profession.

"13. That this meeting has witnessed with the deepest sympathy and regret the sufferings of our fellow countrymen of Ireland, professing the Catholic Faith, who, by the unjust, arbitrary, and cruel laws of a self-elected legislature, have been long subjected to the severest miseries, which one body of men can inflict upon another.

"14. That the applications for Catholic Emancipation, often repeated, and always barbarously refused, prove beyond all doubt, that the only means by which the Catholics can hope for the removal of their disabilities, is by uniting with the people of England and Scotland, and demanding Radical Reform, which, by restoring to all men equal rights, will secure to our Catholic countryman the free enjoyment of all they ask.

"15. That an address, expessing these our sentiments, be prepared by the committee, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the leading members of the Catholic Body in Ireland, for the purpose of general circulation.

"16. That this meeting hereby solemnly proclaim their sincere desire for a union of all sincere reformers; and they now offer the olive-branch of peace and good-will to those whom the imperious call of domestic, private, or public affairs, compel to remain passive well-wishers to the cause of their brother-sufferers, and above all to the British soldier, that he may not be driven by the fear of starvation, the horror of a lacerated back or, the loss of life, by a drum head court martial, to deeds in defence of the system which his soul abhors.

"17. That this meeting solemnly disclaims the debt impudently and falsely called the national debt; that as it was contracted by the borough-mongers, without the consent of the people, let the borough-mongers, pay the principal and interest of the same.

"18. That this meeting unequivocally disclaim any share or participation of the disgraceful and cowardly act of the borough-mongers, in placing the brave Napoleon a prisoner to perish upon a desert Island, shut out from human society, and torn from his only son, whilst he is exposed to the brutal insolence of a hired keeper."

The Rev. Joseph Harrison, of Stockport, came forward on the waggon to address the assembly, who appeared reluctant to hear him, until Mr. Hunt took him by the hand, and introduced him by name. He began his address, by calling the multitude "fellow-citizens," and by informing them that he rose for the purpose of seconding the resolutions which had just been read. Though he had not seen every idea contained in them, he had looked over the greater part of them, and he thought it his duty to say, that he did honestly approve of that part which he had seen. Certainly it was such a string of resolutions as had never before been proposed or adopted by any meeting whatsoever. It was such a step as it was requisite for the people to take; not, indeed, to request, but to resume possession of the rights of which they had been defrauded; and yet they seemed as if they intended to address the Prince Regent. To such a measure he had no objection, as they would thus combine humility with their courage, and respect for their Prince with the remonstrance which they were addressing to him In far as that Prince had a Title to the crown and the throne, so far were they willing to acknowledge it; so long as he was determined to protect the rights and privileges of the people, so long would the people be determined to protect him *(applause.)*; so long as he acted the part of a kind and indulgent parent to the people, so long would the people be good *filial* children to him. "Demean yourselves," continued the Rev. Orator, "with propriety towards him. Act as becomes your rank and station: you will thus do your duty, and prevent scenes of bloodshed, anarchy, and confusion from occurring here which unfortunately occurred in France. He was certain, that among the multitude which he was addressing, there was not a single individual who would not shudder at the idea of a repetition of the bloody scenes of France in this our beloved, our beautiful, and our highly-favoured island. *(applause.)* There were some big men who had said, that it was impossible for Englishmen to obtain their rights without fighting for them; others, & he was one of them, deemed fighting totally unnecessary. If every country, town, village, and hamlet, would meet and adopt the same resolutions as the inhabitants of the metropolis were now going to adopt, what more would be necessary, what more could be desired by the warmest friend of freedom, to order to obtain his long-lost rights? Thus, they would at once express their sentiments and their feeling; thus they would at once demand their rights, and thus they would at once obtain them. Thus would be the constitutional manner of proceeding. A nation could never err: it could not do any wrong relatively to the description of government or law which it thought proper to impose upon itself; and if it did, where was the man who could—nay, where was the man that durst—call it to account? None but the eternal God of Heaven could do it, and none but fools would attempt it. "While you act," continued the reverend gentleman, "with righteousness, justice, and benevolence, the great Jehovah will pour his blessings upon you, as an abundant reward for all your exertions. Your cause is his." It was very likely that that the resolutions now proposed to them would be moved, as was the custom in the north, one by one; he would, therefore, conclude his remarks at present, as he should have an opportunity of addressing them again in the course of the day.

Mr. Hunt then came forward, and said, "Gentlemen, is it your wish that these resolutions should be put singly, or altogether? As many as are of opinion that they should be put altogether, will signify the same by holding up their hands." Almost every hand in the market was raised accordingly. The negative having been put, only two or three hands were raised in support of it.

Mr. Hunt then said, that as a great deal of business was that day to be transacted, he was very glad that they had resolved to put all the resolutions at once. He was proceeding in his speech, when a person in the crowd interrupted him by bawling out, "Let's have no more burnings in Smithfield;" on which Mr. Hunt said, if there was any person in the crowd who wished to address the meeting, he might come forward, and he should be heard. A person very meanly dressed was then observed bustling through the crowd, upon which Mr. Hunt desired the multitude to let the gentleman pass. They did so; and after some exertion he reached the waggon, and was hauled into it by Mr. Hunt, Dr. Watson, and others.

The gentleman then stated his name to be Mr. William O'Connor, and not an Irishman but an Englishman. He said that having observed that a great majority of the crowd had been named by Mr. Harrison as favourable to all the resolutions; he had thought it requisite to come forward, as he knew that there was a diversity of opinion with regard to those resolutions which respected the Catholics. It was, therefore, requisite that those who agreed with them should separate from those who disagreed, and that the latter should sign a deposition barring the resolutions respecting the Catholics. *(Hooting with partial applause.)*

Mr. Hunt wished that some person would second the resolution moved by the last speaker. when the crowd cried out, "We do not know what it is." Mr. Hunt then explained the object of Mr. O'Connor, and said he was in hopes that, in the 19th century, Englishmen had been too enlightened to be led away by bigotry and a spirit of religious persecution. He trusted they would convince those in power, that the time was now gone by when Government could carry its measures by knocking the heads of Catholics against Protestants, and of Protestants against Catholics. He trusted they would now convince them that they were come there to assist persons of every religious denomination in regaining their full civil rights. He had himself taken little concern in religious disputes; he had always judged it proper for every man to worship God in the way he thought best. Still, though he had never interferred with religious meetings, he was proud of being the first man who had ever proposed such resolutions as the present, to a public meeting assembled on the spot where so many bloody burnings had formerly taken place. He should be still more proud if he had to record those resolutions as the opinion of the meeting. Their conduct would be an example to the country, which could not fail to produce a most salutary effect.

The resolutions were then carried with only one or two dissentient voices, A flag, which had been hitherto furled, and placed in a corner of the waggon, was then taken down. This excited considerable expectations, when Mr. Hunt said, that as the resolutions pledged them to address the head of the Catholic board, he should beg leave to read an address which had been drawn up by the committee. If it met their approbation, he should sign his name to it with greater pleasure than he had ever signed it to any resolution whatsoever. He was about to read the resolution, which appeared to be of considerable length, when the crowd evinced considerable impatience, and called out, "Don't read it; print." Mr. Hunt said he would take care it should be done, and the address was carried by acclamation. The flag which had been taken down was then raised and unfurled. It was divided into three compartments. In the upper compartment "England" was inscribed, in gilt letters on a red ground; in the middle, "Scotland," on a whit ground: and in the lower, "Ireland," on a green ground. The display of this flag was greeted by the crowd with loud and continued cheers. When these had subsided,

Mr. Hunt announced to the meeting that this was the union flag of England, Scotland, and Ireland. their enemies would say that it was the bloody tri-coloured flag of the French revolution: it was no such a thing, nor was it intended to convey any such meaning. *(Cheers.)*

Another flag, of a blood red hue was then unfuled, and bore the words "Liberty or Death." inscribed upon it. The unfurling of this flag was received with even greater cheering than that of the former one. When the tumult subsided,

Mr. Hunt said, that it was not necessary for him to explain the symbols of the red flag—it spoke for itself—for it said, "Liberty or Death;" and the contemptible reptile who would not subscribe to that sentiment, ought to live a slave, and die unlamented. *(Loud and long cheering.)* This was now the sixth meeting of the non-represented people of the metropolis, to which the people had thought proper to invite him. In the last meeting at Palace yard, they had instructed him to carry an address and remonstrance to the Prince Regent. "I carried it," said he, "to Lord Sidmouth, and requested him to present it to his Royal Master. Would you like to have his answer read to you? (*Yes, yes.*) Well, then, I have got it here ready for you, and some gentleman with a loud voice shall read it to you. I hope you will see that I did my duty on that occasion, and that you will express your opinion on the conduct of Lord Sidmouth."

He then read the following letter.

"*Whitehall* Sep. 8 1818.

"Sir,—Lord Sidmouth has directed me to inform you, that as the paper containing the declaration and remonstrance, addressed to the Prince Regent, which you put into his Lordship's hands yesterday, purports by the description therein given of it, to contain 'the declaration and remonstrance of the inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminister and parts adjacent,' and as this description is evidently and notoriously untrue, his Lordship does not think himself at liberty to lay the same before his Royal Highness.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"HENRY CLIVE."

"H Hunt, Esq, 8, Norfolk-street, Strand."

He then read the following answer to the above letter.

"8, *Norfolk-street, Strand, Sept.* 9, 1818.

"My Lord—When I delivered to your Lordship the remonstrance unanimously agreed to at the meeting held in Palace-yard, on Monday last, addressed to the Prince Regent, you promised me that you would read it over, and if it did not contain any *improper language*, you would deliver it into the hands of his Royal Highness, and that you would give me an answer in the course of three days. Last last evening I received a letter, signed Henry Clive, which states, that your Lordship had instructed him to say that you did not think yourself at liberty to lay the same before the Prince Regent, because it purported to be 'the *declaration* and *remonstrance* of the inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, which descriptions *was evidently* and *notoriously untrue*.' Now, my Lord, by what means your Lordship ascertained the fact, that the persons who attended the meeting in Palace-yard were not the inhabitants of London and Westminster and parts adjacent, I know not: but this I do know, that those persons who proposed and seconded '*the declaration of our manifold grievances and remonstrance against the cruel, illegal, and corrupt and unconstitutional acts of the corrupt, and wicked, Administration that had been so long imposed upon his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the great and overwhelming borough proprietors of this country, &c. &c.*' were inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster and parts adjacent, and I believe that almost the whole of the 5,000 or 6,000 persons at the meeting, who unanimously sanctioned the same, were also inhabitants of London and Westminster and parts adjacent. However, as your Lordship has declined to deliver the declaration and remonstrance to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, I will trouble your Lordship to return me the original document that I left with you, that I may, agreeably to the instructions of that meeting, take some other method of laying it before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and most humble Servant,

"H. HUNT."

The people of Manchester, continued he did you the honour of adopting the same address and remonstrance when last they met. I carried this also to Lord Sidmouth, and the following was his answer.

Whitehall, May 29, 1819.

"Sir.—I am directed by Lord Sidmouth to acquaint you, that he declines presenting to his Highness the Princes Regent the two papers which you delivered to his Lordship on Wednesday last, addressed to his Royal Highness, and signed by 19 persons, 'on behalf of a public meeting held at Manchester, on the 18th day of January, 1819,' and the other purporting to be a 'petition of the inhabithants of the town and neighbourhood of Stock-port agreed to by a committee appointed by a resolution of a public meeting, for drawing up and agreeing to the same.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

"H HOBHOUSE."

'Henry Hunt Esq.' No 8. Norfolk-street, Strand.

To this letter he sent the following answer.

"8, *Norfolk-street, Strand May* 29, 1819.

"My Lord,—When I delivered the Manchester remonstrance and the Stockport petition into your Lordship's hands, to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, you, with your accustomed politeness, assured me that you would send it over, and, unless it contained any thing improper, you would deliver it to your royal master. When I delivered a similar remonstrance passed at a public meeting in Palace-yard in September last to your Lordship for the same purpose, you, with all the urbanity of a finished courtier, gave me exactly the same answer, although you ultimately declined to present it, assigning no other reason than that of its having been only signed by myself, as the chairman of that meeting. I have now received a letter, signed 'H. Hobhouse,' informing me that your Lordship *declines presenting* to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent the remonstrance and the petition of the people of Manchester and Stockport, without assigning any reason whatever." When the persons who first called the distressed inhabitants of the city of London together in Spafields, and proposed to carry their memorial in a body to Carlton-house, to demand and enforce admission into the Royal presence your Lordship inveighed in strong terms against the illegality of such a proceeding, and with great force pointed out to me the impolicy as well as the injustice of taking such a course, while the *usual means* of communication with the throne, through the Secretary of State, were always open even to the meanest subject, in which sentiment, at that time, your Lordship will not fail to recollect, I heartily concurred. When the distressed inhabitants of Lancashire and Cheshire, the blanketeers, as sembled together, with the intention of marching up to London to lay their complaints in person before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, they were attacked and dispersed by a military force, and many hundreds of them were dragged away and crowded into the most loathsome dungeons, and there made to endure the most cruel and horried sufferings; and now, when these very persons send up their petitions and complaints to be presented to the Throne they are coolly told by the Secretary of State, that he declines to lay them before his royal master; thus at once mocking the misery of the people, and violating that great constitutional law, the 'bill of rights,' the provisions of which excluded the House of Stuart from the throne of England, and which placed the present royal family thereon, it is declared, that one of the rights *demanded and insisted* on by the people of England was, the right to petition the throne, or either House of Parliament. Your Lordship well therefore please to return me the petition and remonstrance, that I may endeavour to find some other means of making the prayers and complaints of the suffering people of Lancashire and Cheshire known to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"I am my Lord.

Your Lordship's most obedient, most humble servant,

"H. HUNT."

"*Lord. Visct. Sidmouth, Sec. of State. Home Department.*"

That was the answer, all the answer, I could obtain from him. Lord Sidmouth would not present the Westminster remonstrance, because it was notoriously untrue; he would not present the Manchester remonstrance, because he did not know why. (*Applause*) He would not present the Stockport remonstrance, for the very same reason, which was just no reason at all. What however, did he do? Why, at the very next meeting of the people at Stockport he sent down his tools to apprehend Sir C. Wolsely & Mr. Harrison.

At this moment a considerable bustle took place, which was occasioned by the arrival of Brown & Wontner, the City marshals, with a posse of thirty constables, to arrest Mr. Harrison. On their getting into the waggon, Mr. Hunt turned to Brown and said, "If you want me, I'll go with you." Brown said, "No, no; I don't want you, but Mr. Harrison." Mr. Harrison was then taken away by the constables, without any resistance on his part, or on that of the multitude. Mr. Hunt, then, turning to his audience, who seemed surprised at what was passing in the cart, explained to them the object of the constables. A few voices murmured, "*They sha'n't take him;*" on which Mr. Hunt requested them to attend to him, and to let him go quietly if the officers attempted to execute a warrant on him. If they apprehend me, said he, and I know that they have spies here ready to swear any thing, I am ready with bail, and will try the question with them. Let them have law if they wish it; I'll give them enough of it before they have done with me. Let me suppœna all of you here, and then, though they may get three villains to swear away my life, I shall not be afraid when I have 50,000 other witnesses to contradict them. If only thirty of you should

come day by day, the trial will last for three years. (*A laugh.*) I will not trust to any Counsellor Cross to betray me (cries of "*No lawyers; damn them all.*") I will plead my own cause; and among the many Honourable men connected with the press, whom I see here, I have no doubt that there is not one who would refuse to support me by his testimony if it were required. I call upon them to take down fairly what I may say; and if there be any villain of a spy here, I trust they will attend to my words, and give nothing but the truth. If I have done any thing against the law, will you, or will you not, be my witnesses? (*Cries of "All all." from the crowd.*) Well, then, let every man amongst you, when he reads the proceedings of this day in the papers of to-morrow, take down memorandums of what appears to him to have been said, and what appears not to have been said, in order that he may be able to swear on a future occasion as to the correctness of the newspapers.

Mr. Walker, (not Mr. P. Walker), at the desire of Mr. Hunt, then read the remonstrance agreed to at a meeting in Palace-yard, on the 8th of September, 1818, and proposed that it should be again adopted.

Mr. Hunt observed, that if it was adopted by this meeting, he should take care to have it put into the hands of the Prince Regent himself. (*Applause.*)

Dr. Watson commented on the conduct of Lord Sidmouth with regard to this remonstrance, and was sorry that any minister of the cabinet should be so imprudent as to withhold from his Royal Highness any paper likely to enlighten his mind, or extend the liberty of the people. The Doctor concluded by seconding the remonstrance.

Mr. Hunt felt no difficulty in submitting the remonstrance to the consideration of the meeting. He was convinced that there was no harm in it, as it had been twice in Lord Sidmouth's hands, and had been twice returned. If there had been any thing in it disrespectful to the Prince Regent, he should have been the last person to have offered to present it to his Royal Highness. If there had been any untruth, reflecting upon ministers, he thought that he should have been told of it; and if there was any thing improper or seditious in it, Lord Sidmouth would have told him of it, unless, indeed, he was as great a spy as Oliver himself. He then put the resolution that this remonstrance be agreed to, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. Watson had heard the remonstrance read. Whether it would get into the hands of the Prince Regent, was the question. The principles for which they were then contending, had been up held by men of the first consideration in the country; but these men had apostatised like the vile apostate Pitt. They had, however, got amongst them a man who would never forsake them—he meant their worthy chairman; that gentleman had now been 15 years before them, and had never flinched from his duty for a single moment. He had done more than this—he had often brought up to the standard of liberty, those who were doubting what line they should take in the politics of their country. He had brought up that great character, Mr. Cobbett, & also the venerable Major, who had not for a moment swerved from the doctrine of universal suffrage. He (Mr. Hunt) had been reproved, slandered, and loaded with abuse, for doing his duty, but so long as they supported him, he would never prove a backslider. The members of Parliament had separated without passing a single act to relieve the distresses of the country. Would they let another session pass away without presenting a strong remonstrance? No less than 3,000,000*l.* of taxes had been imposed in the first session of the new Parliament, and their whole weight fell on the industrious labourer and artisan. The Livery of London had recently required their Lord Mayor to hold a Common Hall for the consideration of their grievances. His Lordship had refused to comply, and the Livery had not the spirit to force open the doors of their own hall. They would, however, now see that their fellow-country men were determined to assemble, and openly discuss their grievances and their rights. It was a most important subject of consideration, to attach where it was one, the blame of standing between the throne and the petitions of the people. The minister who had so acted had violated his duty, and it was on this persuasion that he was about to move a vote of censure on Lord Sidmouth.

Mr. Watson concluded by submitting a resolution to this effect. (*applause.*)

Mr. Walker seconded the motion.

Mr. Hunt put the question, observing at the same time, that he had no doubt it would be carried unanimously, and prove highly gratifying to the noble Lord (*a laugh.*)

The question was immediately carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Hunt, then informed the meeting, that he understood it to be the intention of some gentleman to propose to them a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor of London, for his great anxiety in affording protection to them that day, and he trusted that this motion would be successful. As he was now addressing them, he would beg leave to add, that he had received two letters from individuals; who had been compelled by circumstances to be absent on this occasion. The one was from Mr. Malmer, of Winchester, and the other from Mr. Johnstone, of Manchester. Mr. Johnstone was a worthy and excellent man, whom nothing but a family misfortune had prevented from attending. His letter of excuse would well deserve their attention, and would be read to them by a member of the committee which had called the present meeting. They would there find it stated, that although his body was necessarily absent, his whole soul was with them. Mr. Harrison had already been amongst them, and if he was now under the care of the Lord Mayor, it was, however, some gratification to know that it was a bailable offence. Mr. Harrison was safe, and would soon return to them. His hope, however, was, that they would suffer nothing to irritate them—that they would bear much before they attempted to retaliate, and avoid, if possible, every breach of the peace. Mr. Johnstone's letter was then read: it contained nothing remarkable, but represented that the reformers in the north contemplated with feelings of ecstasy the popular meetings in London, in common with which they felt the most anxious desire to shake off an odious and galling despotism.

Mr. Walker then put the resolution, expressing grateful thanks to the Right Hon. John Atkins, Lord Mayor of London, for the unusual degree of anxiety manifested by him for their protection, and for the support which he had furnished to the peaceful manner in which their proceedings were conducted, thereby affording a convincing proof that he was not insensible to the last admonition which he had received from the Common-hall.

Mr. (alias Dr.) Watson seconded this motion, and contrasted the conduct of the present Lord Mayor with that of Sir William Walworth, who in the time of that honest man, Wat Tyler, had not attempted to prevent the people from assembling in these very fields. Mr. Watson, after having alluded to the cause of Wat Tyler's insurrection, remarked that it afforded sufficient evidence that a spirit of morality was inherent in every British heart; and showed that without codes of religion or system invented by designing men, the natural principles of justice were prevalent in the human mind. He doubted not but the same spontaneous feeling would evince itself if a similar necessity should arise. He thought the Lord Mayor had exerted himself very meritoriously to preserve the peace, and its preservation being one of their chief objects, he cordially seconded the motion.

Mr. Hunt again rose and said, he did not think that the author of the resolution had ever calculated that the Doctor would utter what he had said with a grave face. He had now simply to put to them whether they were sincerely of opinion that the present Lord Mayor of London was entitled to their grateful thanks. (*Loud scoffings and hootings.*)

The motion was then negatived, and Mr. Hunt observed, that it should be his care to apprise his lordship that the resolution of thanks to him was carried unanimously in the negative. (*A. laugh.*) He held a paper in his hand which had been drawn up by some friends of the people, and which contained an address to their fellow-subjects in Ireland. As it was, however, of great length, he would submit to them whether it was their pleasure to have it read. (The sense of the crowd appeared evidently against the reading.) He could then assure them, that it would be published, and they enabled to read it at a cheap rate. A subscription had been entered into by a body of gentlemen for this purpose. They did not think proper to appear that day, because, to use their own language, they did not think the time was yet come. (*Disapprobation*) The address would, nevertheless be printed, and Ireland inundated with copies of it.

Mr Gast (as we understand, a journeyman shipwright) next presented himself, and began by complaining of an anonymous letter addressed to the editor of a newspaper, in which his character was attacked on the ground of something which he had said at the last meeting in Palace yard. He now challenged this double-faced Janus to come forward; he was ready to meet his accuser in any way that might become a citizen or a gentleman. He had been provoked into this desgression, but to advert to more public considerations, what symptom of reform, or sincere intention of effecting any, had been exhibited by the present Parliament? In the last, the very moderate measure of a return to triennial parliaments had met with no support when proposed by Sir Robert Heron. Moderate reform was, therefore, a mere insination and pretence. One member, he believed his name to be Dawson, had observed, that the lower orders of society were too ignorant and vulgar to understand the mysteries of government. They showed themselves, however, to be quite capable of conducting and managing their own interests; and it would be well if the affairs of the nation were conducted as judiciously. Many of them, no doubt belonged to benefit societies; and what steward of any such society would have voted away its money, in order to induce a son to visit a sick father, or in the purchase of snuff-boxes to present to foreigners? With regard to their rights, his opinion was, that nothing short of universal suffrage should satisfy them. Some persons thought that the extension of it to all householders ought to be adopted, but many houses were divided into separate tenements. When they were wanted for filling the ranks of the army or for manning the navy, their services were considered indispensable; and he would advise them to regard the principle of universal suffrage to be equally due, and one which it was equally their interest to obtain. He hoped they would preserve order; and concluded by moving, that the thanks of that meeting were due to Henry Hunt, Esq. for his upright, independent, and steady conduct in their chair.

Mr. Preston seconded the motion, and paid high compliments to the noble and incomparable chairman.

Mr. Hunt, in expressing his acknowledments, said, he had hitherto steered quite clear of sedition, but he was now about to be the most seditious man living; he was preparing to read to them a few items out of a black book. It had been called the red book; but it had lately been republished by Fairburn, and presented the blackest catalogue that ever was contained in the same number of pages (Here a voice from the centre of the crowd exclaimed, "How much does Lord Castlereagh give you, Hunt, for coming to spout here?") Mr. Hunt hoped that no angry feeling would be manifested against the individual; he himself felt no anger, he was rather pleased at the opportunity of answering such a question. He had been born to a small independent property, and had never received but once in his life a single six-pence of stipend or reward from any man. A rich man had once called on him to give evidence in London, on a trial, and had paid him 8*l.* for his expenses. He had never been employed by any individual; he was the servant of the public by choice, and many of them might perceive what an ungrateful office that was. There were many knaves among their enemies, who knew not how to conceive that any motives except those of selfishness could actuate the conduct of an individual. The man who had asked him this question might belong to that order, and he admired the frankness to which he was indebted for this opportunity of explaining himself. It had been urged by a corrupt press that every act of the reformers was symptomatic of immorality. It made a system of attacking the Prince Regent in order to keep the people and the Royal Family at variance. Yet of the two the Duke of York was surely a fairer object of animadversion, he having lost in a gambling debt the money given to him for visiting an infirm father. This was, he supposed, an example of the morality of the higher orders. It was, he presumed, the same morality which induced Lord Sidmouth to bestow the clerkship of the Pells, a sinecure worth 3,000*l.* a year, on his own infant son. The lawful wife of the Duke of Sussex, with whom he had lived for a considerable time, was now abandoned by him, and the sum of £2,678., taken from the taxes raised out of their pockets, was appropriated for her support. It was, therefore, against these high persons that the editors of the corrupt press levelled the charge of immorality over the shoulders of the reformers. There was my Lord Arden, brother to the late Mr. Perceval, who did them the honour to take from them 38,571*l.* a year, for doing nothing. My Lord Bathurst received 32,000*l.* And were they to be called seditious and immoral because they complained of such abuses? Where they, while pining in want, to be prohibited from all public declaration of their grievances? What had been done by the present Parliament? They had had long Parliaments, Rump Parliaments, and Barebones Parliament; but the present he thought should be called the drivelling Parliament. There was no club of artisans in the metropolis who would not have managed the affairs of the nation better. He would not now allude to any political party, but he hoped full and frequent meetings, like those in the north, would take place, for the purpose of boldly, firmly, and patiently expressing their opinions. If this course were quietly and steadily pursued, its object must be accomplished. It was an indisputable truth, that the *vox populi* was the *vox Dei*; that was, the voice of the people was the voice of God. (*Applause*) If, when the business of that day was over, this vast assemblage should retire in tranquillity to their homes, occurrences might arise out of this meeting most important to the welfare and happiness of the country. For his sake, therefore, as well as upon public grounds, he entreated them to avoid all riot, as he was aware that every attempt would be made to provoke them to a breach of the peace. He advised them, then, to disperse, each man carrying with him the agreeable consciousness that he had that day exerted himself for his own and the general good. He himself was proud to reflect that he had now obtained the thanks of his fellow-countrymen. He had grown grey in their service, and this was the highest point of his ambition. When laid in his grave, he trusted it would be said of him, that he had never done any thing derogatory to the character of an Englishman, or deserted the cause of the people (*loud applause*) He would rather descend into it that night with this hope and feeling, than live for ages without that reward. Was there one man present who believed him guilty of the charge that had been advanced against him. He did not believe there was, and he was therefore grateful to the individual who had furnished him with this opportunity of repelling it. He now congratulated them that the proceedings on this occasion would, he had reason to believe, be fully and faithfully reported by the respectable persons who stood near him. (Here Mr. Hunt pronounced a high encomium on the talents and the character of the gentlemen engaged in taking notes, with a view to publication) When their duty was impartially discharged, they were entitled to public gratitude: they were all obliged to them for their attendance; and the highest compliment which they could pay to the meeting would be to report its proceedings fully. It had been urged by many persons, that no reform could be effected so long as the taxes continued to be paid. He would now mention to them some circumstances which had passed between himself and a tax-gatherer, who demanded arrears for eighteen months, but whom he had, however, declined to pay. He then entered into a long detail of what passed between him and the tax-gatherer, who refrained from distraining, either from personal respect or fear of the consequences. He remarked, that on this point he wished to follow the advice of that illustrious patriot who had gone before him, John Hampden, never to pay taxes which were not imposed on the people by a Parliament of their own chosing. There was one thing more which he had almost forgot to state:—At the meeting in Palace-yard last year, it was proposed to enter into a penny subscridtion, and without his knowledge or wish, he was appointed treasurer. Dr. Slop, whose paper was so contemptible that he was almost ashamed of alluding to it before so respectable a meeting; whose whole life had been a cheat; the very name of whose paper was a fraud on his late employer and master;—he, Slop, had said, that he (Mr. Hunt) had lived upon the money so collected and had protected himself by it from the fangs of John Doe and Richard Roe. The sum collected was not more than 4*l.* 14*s* 6*d*. If the meeting approved, that sum was to be appropriated to the payment of the expenses of the present meeting. That would afford him the pleasure of giving the lie to the vile insinuation of that assassin of private character, Dr. Stoddart, (*applause*) He then put the question, that the money be so applied, and it was carried unanimously. He then took leave of the meeting, hoping he had strictly done his duty to every member of the community, and stating that he was careless of any personal consequence with which the discharge of that duty might be attended.

Mr. Hunt then mounted his horse and rode off, amidst the acclamations of the crowd, which immediately dispersed in the most peaceable manner. In order not to interrupt the narrative of what occurred at the meeting, we omitted to state at the period when it took place, that another individual besides Mr. O'Connor, was hauled into the cart in order to have a communication with Mr. Hunt. The man stated, that he had come all the way from Stockport to attend that meeting, and that he had three resolutions which he should much wish to have proposed. They were to the following effect:—That *every individual should form himself into a class*; of 12, in order to obtain practical information on the subject of reform was granted, all grievance to the King should *be detested*; and that he did from that time detest his allegiance, so help him God. They were handed up to Mr. Hunt, who refused to put any such questions to the meeting, and declared in strong language his conviction of their impropriety. The man did not seem at all satisfied with the reasons which Mr. Hunt urged for the rejection of his resolutions, and went away complaining of Mr. Hunt for not putting them: if Mr. Harrison, or Mr. Farr, of Stockport, had been present, he was quite certain that all of them would have been adopted.

SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

From the Calcutta Journal.

We feel so deep an interest in the fate of those, in whose behalf the following irresistible appeal to the humanity of Britons in India, is made, that we should be wanting in duty to ourselves, if we were not to aid its cause, by giving to it the extensive circulation which it deserves, in the remotest corners of the British Empire in India. We are persuaded, that no man who has a spark of British feeling left, or in whose veins British blood still continues to flow, can read it without the strongest emotions of indignation, of pity, and of a desire to stretch forth a helping hand to succour the distressed. We should be ashamed to wait for solicitation in such a case, and gladly and readily suspend whatever we might have prepared for our pages of to-day, to make room for this which has been communicated for publication in the Government Gazette, but which we hope to see repeated in every Paper in India.

The Indian Public has ever been noted for its humane and liberal spirit; and on several recent occasions, the readness with which it stepped forward to relieve the calamities produced by war and famine, excited the admirations, and called forth the applause of our countrymen at home,

Cruel, however, as are the miseries entailed by war and famine, there are others of a still more distressing description,—miseries unsolaced by those religious feelings, that soften the severest dispensations of providence, or by these pleasing illusions that sooth and heal the wounds of battle,—miseries that whilst they carry destruction to the bosom of numerous families, and desolation over extensive tracts of country, leave not to the wretched sufferers even the consolation that they are necessary or unavoidable. A virtuous and a contented people, suddenly turned adrift upon the wide world in a state of helpless poverty, not from any fault or omission on their part, but from the cold calculating unrelentingly selfish policy of their natural protector, presents to the mind a scene of accumulated wretchedness, from the contemplation of which it turns away with mixed feelings of horror and indignation. It is in behalf of a large class of persons thus unfortunately situated that the charity of the friends of humanity is now implored; and it is confidently hoped, that when they shall have persued the following tale of distress, their belevolence will not have been appealed to in vain.

The latest Scotch and English Papers contain accounts, fully confirmed by the testimony of private correspondents and of eye witnesses, lately arrived from the spot, of thousands of helpless beings, of every age and sex, having been at once thrown on the naked heath of one of the most barren and mountainous districts of Scotland, and their dwellings burnt before their eyes, by the instrumentality of hired servants of the law, acting under the instructions of the proprietor of the soil.

Those who have had occasion to become acquainted with the character of the Scottish Regiments, cannot fail to have heard, that, of the Sutherland Highlanders, distinguished as pre-eminent for every quality that can bring credit to a corps, whether in quarters or in the field. The scanty and scattered population of that single county is calculated to have supplied the British Army during the late war, with 8,000 gallant soldiers.

From the soil that gave birth to those brave defenders of their country, they and their families, the aged parent, the tender wife and helpless infant, are now driven out as exiles without a single resource left, except the mercy of God and the compassion of their fellowcreatures.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

Were this the proper place, it might not perhaps be difficult to point out the dubiousness at least of that policy, which, its partiality for the manufacturing interests, and its eagerness for selfish gains, holds for nothing the heart and arm of a manly and loyal peasantry.—But in this at least all will coincide, that we cannot estimate highly the kindly spirit or the chivalrous feelings of one, who, although the head of an ancient and illustrious house, can at once cast asunder all the bonds, which from time immemorial have closely riveted the Highland Chieftain and his people, and in defiance of the ancient habits and strongest prejudices of the land of her birth and inheritance, drive out like a herd of cattle, a faithful race, whose forefathers have been attached to the soil almost as long as the heaths that cover its mountains. Still less, can there be any difference respecting the immediate practical operation of a system, of which, the first step is to expel from their homes, and to "cast abandoned on the world's wide stage," the population of extensive districts.

This system has been going on in Sutherlandshire for several years past; but so long as any considerable farms remained in the hands of the old tenants, or the evil was not of such extent as to go entirely beyond the means of succour possessed by the neighbouring gentry, a portion of those who were driven out from one spot found a refuge on another;—part formed fishing establishments on the Coast, to which some encouragement was given by the Marchioness of Stafford;—a few of the young and active sought and obtained employment in the great manufacturing cities of the South, and those who had sufficient means availed themselves of the proffered aid of the Earl of Selkirk, in emigrating to Upper Canada. At length several of the principal agricultural farms were at once thrown into sheep walks—and three thousand summonses of removal were in one season served on the wretched cottagers!—Manufactures were now at a stand—the fisheries wanted capital rather than additional hands, and previous years of scarcity had swallowed up the last resources of those ill-fated people.—Despair suggested resistance: but amongst this patient and orderly race, the first show of compulsion brought resignation. The heath, under the open canopy of heaven, became their dwelling, and, to prevent the possibility of their re-occupying the cottages from which they had been expelled these were immediately destroyed by fire!—Imagination may fill up the rest of a picture that no force of language can adequately pourtray.

The attention of the country has been at length directed to the scene, and associations have been formed for the relief of the sufferers, which we hope, for the honor of human nature, have been supported to an extent sufficient to have rescued from perishing under the inclemencies of the present winter, those who were ejected during the last season.—As even the free expression of public feeling however has not, according to the latest accounts, at all operated to check the progress of the system, or to improve the character of the mode in which it is carried into effect, the scenes of 1819 are not likely to be the last of the kind; and a field, it is feared, but too ample, is therefor still left for the humane and generous to evince their liberality—their genuine patriotism and philanthropy.

A few documents, the authenticity of which has been ascertained, are annexed as taken from the Scotchman of the 10th of July. These together with the subjoined extract from a letter written on the spot to a gentleman in Calcutta, will shew that there has been no exaggeration in any part of the preceding statement.

The following extracts of letters from the county of Sutherland will shew the manner in which the expatriation of the poor tenantry is carried into effect. We copy the first and second from a late number of the Glasgow Chronicle, and the third from the communication of a respectable correspondent of our own.

Extract from the Letter of a Tourist:—"Coming on my way from Brora to Port Gower in Sutherland, I was much shocked with the appearance of late fires in every cottage on the road. Every roof was stripped in the township of Kintredual. This is part of the immense property of the Countess of Sutherland, now Marchioness of Stafford, and had just been newly leased to a Mr. Reid, formerly one of Sir John Sinclair's shepherds, for a sheep farm; so in order to give him entire possession, 300 cottages were burnt, and at last three thousand poor creatures turned out of doors to make room for as many sheep. A Mr. Gordon and a Mackay, farmers in the neighbourhood, humanely came forward and offered them all settlements on their farms. This same thing occured a few years back, at a place called Kildonan. The Earl of Selkirk happened then to be in that part of the country, and transported the outcasts all to his colony at Red River. This is more barbarous than any thing I ever heard of in Ireland or any where else. I met with one very old man and his family who told me his family had lived there quietly for four generations, always paid their rents punctually, and offered to double the amount if they (the factors) would only permit them to stay."

The following is another letter from the county of Sutherland, dated the 15th instant:—"From the change of system lately adopted on the extensive estate of the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford in this county, great numbers are emigrating to America; among them are—— and——, who with their familes, and many more of their neighbours, are embarked at Cromarty for Picton, As the present plan is to put all this estate (except a few spots on the sea side,) under sheep, and that too as quickly as possible, a vast number are removed this year. Such as can afford to pay their passage to America; others shift for themselves as they can; but many, very many, of them will remain (from inability to do otherwise) to starve in the country without house or home. Such is the present state of this remote corner of the country."

Extract of a Letter dated 24th June 1819:—On the first burning expedition of the official persons, they refrained setting fire to a house, I think in the parish of Kildonan, in which a woman lay, who was about to be delivered. She was safely delivered. But the houses burning around her, and the certainty of her family being removed, and the noise and lamentation attending such dreadful work, caused delirium, of which she died. Farther, I can scarcely credit, and God grant that it may not be true, yet it was certified in my presence by a number of these tenants, decent looking men, that on the second expedition of the officers, which happened immediately after this woman's death, they set fire to the house, scarcely giving the relations time to remove the body."

Extract of a Letter written in Sutherlandshire, Addressed to a Gentleman in Calcutta.

"What a poor forlorn country Sutherland is now!—All the farms are let to strangers who have no higher idea or ambition than to hold the plough or penn a sheepfold. Lady Stafford seems determined to expel all Highlanders from her estates. No less than three thousand summonses of removal were served this term! There will not by this time 12 months be a human being in the Parish of Kildonan, except Shepherds and a few old men who happen to have life rent tacks. All Strathnerer has been already depopulated!——'s wadset of —— is expired and now paid up. It was at one time reported that those lands together with Clynmilton and all the low land of the Parish of Clyne would be parcelled out in small lots and let to such of the dispossessed people, as were unable to remove themselves from the country. But even this shadow of mercy is vanished!—and is now occupied as a Cornfarm to an English Sheep farmer, who takes an immense sheep tract, and turns out hundreds of families in Kildonan. The poor miserable people, already beggared by the successive failure of their crops the last two years, are told that their arrears of rent will be generously remitted on condition of their forthwith quitting the country. The fact is they have no means of payment left—all their cattle having been taken in barter for corn imported by the Marchioness, and supplied during the preceding year to the starving people at a higher valuation than it sold for in any other part of Scotland; a second immense profit being made by the resale of those cattle after a few weeks feeding at Dunnobin and Skelbo. Some who attempted to eke out existence by picking up cockles on the Ferry Land, have been prohibited and driven away! I have enough of Highland blood in my veins to cherish the confident expectation that such conduct will one day meet its reward even in this world."

Subscriptions for the relief of the Expatriated Highlanders will be receieved by *Messrs. Mackintosh* and Co. who will immediately remit the amount to the Highland Society of Scotland, with a request that that distinguished body will be pleased to appoint a Committee for the purpose of applying the Funds in any way that may be thought most conducive to the relief of the poor, who are driven from their homes by the operation of the Sheep-farming system in the Highlands of Scotland.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	0	00
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	,, per hhd.			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50	0	00
Malabar Red,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.	80	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt	30	0	00
" 5 to 8,	,, ,,			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none			
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe,	per Surat mad of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md of 42 seers	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	19	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie, garbled,	Cd. of 21 Md.	58	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	0	00
Plate,	,, ,,	22	2	00
Bolts,	,, ,,	24	0	00
Slab,	,, ,,	23	0	00
Persian,	,, ,,	23	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	3	0	00
Brazil,	,, ,,	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	,, per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	,, ,,			
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	210	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		220	0	00
Bownaghur,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		215	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	nominal,	195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Kutch,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		210	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	9	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	per Surat maund	8	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	27	2	00
Ditto boiled		35	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	65	0	00
2d ditto,	,,			
3d ditto,	,,			
GALL NUTS,	per Surat maund	35	0	00
GHEE, Caranday,	per Bombay maund	8	0	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	46	0	00
GRAM, Surat,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	24	0	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	23	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	11	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat-Candy	110	0	00
Gamboge,	Europe market,			
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	,, per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Palls,	per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	70	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	60	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	60	0	00
HATS, good,	,, each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	10	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market.		105	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	65	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	62	0	00
English Square,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Ditto Flat,	,, ,,	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	,, ,,	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	,, per cwt			
4 a 10,	,, ,,			
Hoops,	,, per cwt.	12	0	00
Kentledge,	,, per cwt.	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. ,, per cwt.	10	2	00
Sheet	,, ,,	10	0	00
Red,	,, ,,	12	0	00
White	,, ,,	14	0	00
China,	,, ,,	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon	4	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	,, ,,	8	0	00
Bussorah,	,, ,,	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	68	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	0	50
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	2	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	40	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	,, per lb.			
Black	,, ,,	00	1	10
Green	,, ,,	1	0	00
Yellow	,, ,,	00	0	80
Red	,, ,,	00	0	80
Blue,	,, ,,	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	135	0	00
Bhatcole,		140	0	00
Eastern,	,,	130	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	7	2	00
Mool,	per ditto	8	0	00
PITCH,	,, per barrel	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	11	0	00
QUICKSILVER, Rs.	per Surat maund	39	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	0	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	3	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	40	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SHELL, Lac,				
SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods				
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	15	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md	14	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	14	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		12	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	,, per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	,, per cwt.	12	0	00
Bundle,	,, ,,	13	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41¼ seers	none		
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	3	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md of 43½ seers	9	0	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per ,, Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom Cy.	40	0	00
Ghuntee,		80	0	00
Pegue,	,, Surat Candy	35	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	,, per ,, box.	18	0	00
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	12	0	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,		none.		
TURPENTINE,	,, per ,barrel			
Spirits,	,, per ,, gallon	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	per Surat Candy	37	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	,, per lb.	2	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	15	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Surat maund	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	per ,, dozen	35	0	00
Port,	,, ,,	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	,, per ,, pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Sumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	36	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England, dead weight 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 10 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras.

There has been nothing doing in our markets for these some days; both Bengal and China goods are in no demand; staples continue stationary, but some little improvement is observable for English piece goods; For Hams, Beer and Cheese &c. the famine is most complete.